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Canada	115	Russia	115	Dominican Republic	115
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PARIS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1987

ESTABLISHED 1987

## U.S. Contra Plan Involved Pretoria Shultz, Casey Reportedly Approved 1984 Scheme for South African Aid

By Stephen Engelberg  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senior Reagan administration officials approved a plan in early 1984 under which the Nicaraguan rebels would receive training and equipment that would ultimately have been paid for by South Africa, according to government officials.

Those approving the plan were said to include Secretary of State George P. Shultz and William J. Casey, then director of central intelligence.

Government officials, expelling declassified documents made public Wednesday by the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair, said the proposal was dropped several months later after a controversy erupted in Congress

over the mining of Nicaraguan harbors.

The disclosure illustrates the depth of the administration's commitment to the contras, as the anti-Sandinist rebels are known.

A State Department spokeswoman denied Thursday that Mr. Shultz had approved the plan. The Associated Press reported. She cited a chronology, based on notes

A Swiss court clears the way for evidence in the Iran-contra affair to be released. Page 2.

by Mr. Shultz and the department and released by the committee, that quotes Mr. Shultz as saying in April 1984 that he was opposed to seeking aid from other countries.

When the Reagan administration sought aid for the contras from third countries in 1985, it ruled out any countries with human rights problems, fearing adverse publicity.

The administration asked or accepted offers from several countries to provide military assistance or money for the guerrillas. Those disclosed previously included Britain, South Korea, Saudi Arabia and Singapore.

The talks with the South Africans came before Congress cut off aid to the contras and do not appear to have violated any law.

The documents, with the name of the country blanked out, were made public along with testimony on the issue by Duane R. Clarridge, a Central Intelligence Agency official who in 1984 was directing covert support for the Nicaraguan rebels. He testified before the congressional panels in closed session two weeks ago.

In his first sworn deposition, he was asked whether he was aware of any discussions in the agency about soliciting aid from third countries. He answered, "No."

Later that session he was asked if there were "any discussions in the CIA about soliciting aid from third

See INQUIRY, Page 2



## New 'Boat People' Will Be Sent Back to China From Hong Kong

Refugees from Vietnam who settled in China waiting Thursday at a makeshift detention center in Hong Kong, where thousands of such refugees have arrived since early last month in rickety boats. Hong Kong and China agreed Wednesday that the would-be immigrants, who are mostly of Chinese descent, would be returned to China beginning Saturday with a group of 200. They were apparently drawn to the colony by rumors that they would be allowed to stay as Vietnamese refugees, but Hong Kong said that since they had settled in China, some as long ago as the late 1970s, they would be treated as illegal immigrants and sent back.

## Divers Recover Jewels, Other Valuables From Titanic

PARIS — Divers recovered on Thursday a leather bag containing gems, bank notes and coins from the Titanic, the first recovery of valuables since the wreck was positively identified in 1985.

The leader of the salvage expedition, Robert Chappaz, said the bag did not bear a name.

No estimate has been made of the value of jewels from the ship. But marine salvage experts have said that even an ordinary exp from the luxury liner, which sank in 1912, would be worth a fortune.

Until Thursday, the only objects recovered from the wreck were tableware and wine bottles.

In a statement released in Paris early Thursday, Mr. Chappaz said the bag was not in good condition. But its existence indicated that some organic objects were still intact after decades in the Atlantic.

In addition to finding the bag, divers aboard the submarine Nautilus retrieved a small safe believed to have been the assistant purser's strongbox, the statement said.

The safe, which was discovered Aug. 12, is smaller than the ship's four large strongboxes. Legend has it that the main large safe may contain jewelry and other valuables belonging to some of the Titanic's millionaire passengers.

Marine experts, however, say most valuables were recovered by the passengers who left in lifeboats in the hours before the liner sank.

The Titanic struck an iceberg and sank on its maiden voyage from Southampton, England, to New York on April 14, 1912, with the loss of 1,513 lives.

The leather bag, which was found during a routine survey of the stern section of the wreck, was opened and examined briefly, revealing the valuables and currency.

Mr. Chappaz repeated the expedition's claim that none of the objects would be sold to private individuals. He did not

say if the expedition would sell the objects to institutions, such as museums.

A full account of the bag's contents was to be made after the object was transferred to a preservation laboratory in Paris run by the national utility Electricite de France, Mr. Chappaz said.

The French Institute for Research and Exploration of the Sea, owner of the Nautilus and of a support vessel, the Nadir, has said everything recovered from the liner will be restored and shown in a traveling exhibition.

The expedition has been controversial, as Titanic survivors and relatives of the victims argued that the site should be left inviolate as a memorial to the disaster.

A number of museums, including the Smithsonian Institution in the United States and the National Maritime Museum in England, have said they would not display the objects nor accept them in their collections.

## Kiosk Moscow, Tokyo Expel Officials

MOSCOW (AP) — The Soviet Union on Thursday ordered the expulsion of the Japanese naval attaché and a Japanese businessman for spying. In Tokyo, a Soviet trade official there had been ordered to leave.

The Soviet Foreign Ministry said Nobuhito Takeshima was seen in the Black Sea port of Odessa involved in "espionage." The businessman, Takao Otani, was the deputy head of the Moscow office of Mitsubishi. He was accused of collecting trade secrets, espionage and breaking travel regulations.

The Japanese Foreign Ministry said Yutai G. Pokrovski, the Soviet deputy trade representative, had been involved in the theft of aircraft technology.



Detail of Corot's "Interrupted Reading" from the Chicago Art Institute, whose new galleries are a model of what museums should be. In Weekend. Page 7.

## GENERAL NEWS

■ South Korea vowed to take a harsh line with instigators of labor violence. Page 2.

■ Mine owners in South Africa issued a new set of ultimatums to strikers. Page 3.

■ British officials, facing increasing violent crime, said they would learn from a gunman's massacre of 14 persons. Page 3.

## BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The Dow Jones industrial average leapt 40.97 points to a record close of 2,706.79. Page 10.

Dow close: UP 40.97  
The dollar in New York:  
DM £ Yen FF  
1.8345 1.6155 144.70 6.131

## Moscow's Stance on Aid Spells Crisis in Managua

By Stephen Kinzer  
New York Times Service

MANAGUA — The Soviet Union's refusal to increase aid to Nicaragua has produced an economic crisis.

In discussions with Sandinist leaders this year, Soviet officials made it clear that Moscow was not willing to underwrite Nicaragua's economy as it has Cuba's since the early 1960s, Nicaraguan officials and foreign diplomats said.

The problem has become especially acute because of the Soviet Union's refusal to increase the oil exports that it has been providing to Nicaragua on easy credit, Nicaraguan officials said. The Soviet bloc is expected to provide more than 570,000 tons of oil this year, but Nicaragua is seeking 765,000 tons.

On Tuesday evening, Vice President Sergio Ramirez Mercado publicly appealed to "friendly and supportive countries" to send oil to Nicaragua. "The situation is critical for us," Mr. Ramirez said. "Nicaragua does not have the liquid assets to pay for oil."

If the country runs out of oil, he said, its ability to comply with the recently signed Central American peace accord will be affected.

"A country that does not even have an assured supply of petroleum for the rest of the year cannot have the security and tranquility necessary to set out on a process of this magnitude," he said. But he reaffirmed Nicaragua's commitment to live up to the accord.

Latin American and West European countries have also substan-

tially reduced their assistance programs to Nicaragua, partly because of political differences with the Sandinist government.

Nicaragua is heavily dependent on foreign aid. Its economy has been troubled by inefficiency, U.S. pressure including a trade embargo, and a war that consumes more than half its budget.

There are widespread shortages and inflation. Unemployment is estimated at 40 percent.

Nonetheless, until recently, Nicaragua was at least assured a steady oil supply from the East bloc.

"If there is no oil, there is no energy to fuel industrial plants or

Central American foreign ministers seek to keep the peace accord on track. Page 3.

to move cargo or people," the minister of foreign cooperation, Henry Ruiz Hernandez, recently told the Sandinist newspaper Barricada.

"And worst of all, there would be no way to transport what we need for national defense."

Mr. Ruiz, one of the top nine Sandinist commanders, said some donor countries had complained that Nicaragua did not efficiently use the aid it received.

"If there is a complaint that I consider legitimate, it is from countries like the Soviet Union and East Germany, which have been generous to our people," he said. "In a subtle and delicate way, they have told us that we could do much more with the resources we have."

After the guerrilla takeover of Cuba in 1959, the Soviet Union See AID, Page 2



UNITY AMID BEIRUT CHAOS — Christians and Moslems join a white ribbon while forming a human chain across the Green Line dividing Beirut. They participated in a peaceful three-hour protest Thursday against the 12-

## Iran Calls Its Mines Defensive

They Are Not Put  
In International  
Water, Aide Says

Reuter

TEHRAN — Iran denied Thursday that it had planted mines in international waters but said it had been using them in the Gulf for defensive purposes.

"Certainly, in order to defend ourselves and for our defensive operations we use mines," said Kamal Kharazi, the chief war spokesman, at a news conference.

"It is quite natural for us to use such means to block avenues of approach to our facilities," Mr. Kharazi said, but he added that Iran would not place mines in international waters.

He said Iran did not oppose a U.S. decision to escort refueled Kuwaiti tankers, "but the United States is trying to find justification for its presence in the Gulf."

Mr. Kharazi blamed Iraq and the United States for shots fired at a Yugoslav cargo ship and a Liberian-registered Norwegian chemical tanker in the Gulf of Oman this week. Gulf shipping sources said Iranian vessels had fired the shots.

## Weather Halts Convoy

Earlier, Richard M. Weintraub of The Washington Post reported from Fujairah, United Arab Emirates:

A convoy of three refueled Kuwaiti tankers, escorted by six U.S. Navy ships, stalled in the Gulf near Bahrain on Thursday as low visibility and choppy seas hampered mine-searching operations.

The convoy reportedly dropped anchor about halfway in its voyage through the Gulf to Kuwait, just as it was about to enter one of the most dangerous portions of its journey.

The last convoy of U.S.-flagged vessels stalled at about the same point after mines were discovered in the waters ahead. Due to shallow waters and an "exclusion zone" declared by Iran, large ships such as tankers must stay within very narrow channels as they make their way through the northern part of the Gulf.

These channels are believed to be particularly vulnerable to mines.

There was no suggestion Thursday that the current stoppage was a result of the discovery of any mines.

As the convoy waited to resume its voyage, shipping sources noted with alarm the second attack in two days by Iranian vessels on a ship that had failed to heed a warning to stop.

The 5,597-ton Yugoslav vessel, the Brbro, finally was forced to halt in the southern part of the Gulf when an Iranian frigate fired warning shots across its bow, according to shipping sources. The vessel then See GULF, Page 2

## Pilot Error Suspected In Detroit

By Michael Specter  
Washington Post Service

ROMULUS, Michigan — The cockpit crew of Northwest Airlines Flight 255 apparently forgot to set the aircraft's wing flaps when preparing to take off from Metropolitan Airport on Sunday, making the plane nearly impossible to fly, sources investigating the fatal crash near Detroit said Wednesday.

U.S. officials examining readings from the plane's flight data recorder said they were shocked at the apparent omission. Turning wing flaps down to aid in takeoff is one of the most basic procedures in commercial aviation.

"At first we didn't believe it because it's just too horrifying," said an official involved in the investigation of the accident that killed at least 156 people when the fully loaded jet slammed to earth after rising only 48 feet (about 15 meters) above runway 3C. "But it looks like they completely forgot to set them."

John K. Lauber, the member of the National Transportation Safety Board who is leading the investigation, said Wednesday that while it was technically possible to have flown the plane during takeoff with the flaps retracted, it was "highly unusual" for them to be up.

He added that during the pre-flight check the pilots apparently forgot to call out the flap position. "We can hear items being called on the checklist on our audio tape," Mr. Lauber said. "But there was no mention of flaps at all."

The failure to complete a check of how the plane's instruments were set for the flight is in apparent violation of U.S. law and airline operating procedures.

Investigators said Wednesday, however, that they heard no sign on the tape of a warning to the crew that the flaps were not down. The

## Soviets to Get Checks Bank Offers Consumer a Choice

MOSCOW — Soviet consumers, long used to using wads of cash to do their shopping, are to receive a mixed blessing from the West — the checkbook.

The trade union newspaper Trud said Wednesday that beginning in January the State Savings Bank will introduce the country's first checkbook, a small pocket-sized book of 20 checks.

Previously all transactions of less than the equivalent of \$8,000 had to be conducted in cash. For purchases over that amount a consumer could arrange for a bank-guaranteed check valid for that one purchase only. The Soviet Union has yet to introduce the credit card.

As an added convenience for the consumer, businesses will be allowed to deposit wages directly into a worker's bank account. All employees are now paid in cash.

The new checking accounts will pay the same interest rates as a savings account, about 3 percent.

The checks will be valid for two years but their validity can be extended up to six years.

Besides the normal problem of keeping an individual checkbook balanced, the Russians will have to guard them with their lives.

If the checkbook is lost the customer will have to wait until the validity of the checkbook expires plus four months. If you lose your checkbook on the day it is issued, for example, the money in your account is frozen for two years and four months.

## The New Bwana: White Aides Gain Power in Africa

By James Brooke  
New York Times Service

ABIDJAN, Ivory Coast — In Ivory Coast, they call him "Caeser." In Senegal, he is "Jesus Christ." In the Central African Republic, he is the "Bwana of Bangui."

With irreverence camouflaging irritation, Africans have found different nicknames for different men who play similar roles, "le chef blanc," or "white chief," of a black African nation.

Thirty years after independence movements started sweeping white colonialists from the continent, at least three African leaders have found it convenient to make a white man their unofficial No. 2.

Working discreetly behind the scenes, the white chiefs are valued by African leaders for their hard work, neutrality in tribal rivalries and lack of political ambition.

But to the irritation of some Africans, the white chiefs, once entrusted with power, have not shrunk from amassing it.

In March, President Félix Houphouët-Boigny of Ivory Coast brought his entire cabinet of 40 ministers to inspect the new offices of Antoine Cesaire, nicknamed "Caeser," the stocky Frenchman of Tunisian descent has served for the last decade as director-general of the nation's public works agency.

Earlier this year, the president installed Mr. Cesaire and

his largely Ivorian work force of 1,000 in a renovated hotel overlooking the lagoon in Abidjan. With the new offices, the president gave Mr. Cesaire new powers. He now supervises all government contracts and construction projects.

Fraternité-Matin, the government-controlled morning newspaper, summed up the tour with a photograph of the president and Mr. Cesaire shaking hands.

"The handshake of encouragement is also the handshake of official sanction," the caption read.

In Senegal, Jean Collin, a heavyset former French colonial servant who is now a Senegalese citizen, became interior minister in April.

Nicknamed "Jesus Christ" because of his initials, Mr. Collin retained his previous position, presidential chief of staff. He had held this post since 1981, when Abdou Diouf became president.

At the same time, 3,000 miles (4,800 kilometers) away in the Central African Republic, a French army colonel, Jean-Claude Mansion, "the Bwana of Bangui," quietly orchestrated security proceedings around the cannibalism and murder trial of Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the nation's former emperor.

A tall, athletic-looking man, Mr. Mansion is officially in charge of presidential security and has 500 men at his service. In reality, Western diplomats in Bangui said in December, the French officer acts as interior minister, com-

bating corruption, helping to organize local elections and keeping an eye on the president's political opposition.

The French finesse of these white officials does not always succeed in defusing African irritation at the wide-ranging powers entrusted to them.

"In all the countries of Africa which have conquered independence, Ivory Coast is the only country to give a foreigner a stranglehold on finances," reads one of five underground tracts that appeared in Abidjan recently objecting to Mr. Cesaire's power.

"This bun Cesaire," the tract continued, "makes ministers tremble and all Ivorians grovel."

Interviewed in his office near the end of a recent 14-hour day, Mr. Cesaire brushed off the complaints with a Gallic shrug.

"It doesn't keep me from sleeping," he said. "They have never managed to bring me down — and I have been through 10 tough years."

Mr. Cesaire said that in the last decade he had executed \$3.3 billion worth of work and had saved the nation \$2.6 billion by avoiding delays and cost overruns.

He said he was now overseeing \$500 million in construction at 50 sites. The largest project is a Roman Catholic basilica being built in Yamoussoukro, the president's native village. Scheduled to be finished in late 1989, the basilica

See WHITES, Page 2

See CRASH, Page 2

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## Thatcher Lobbies Allies And Talks to Gorbachev To Broaden Gulf Effort

By Karen DeYoung

Washington Post Service

LONDON — Concerned about U.S. isolation, its own newly exposed position and heightened tension in the Gulf, Britain has undertaken a forceful diplomatic effort to try to broaden international political cooperation and military participation there.

Over the past 10 days, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has dispatched messages and emissaries to several West European countries and Japan, asking them to join or otherwise aid British mine-sweeping efforts in the Gulf.

At the same time, London has warned the Gulf states that British minesweepers will not be available to clear the waters of those countries that do not make their ports and other facilities available to the British fleet.

Mrs. Thatcher also has exchanged private communications with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, in the belief, unshared by many U.S. policy makers, that the Soviet Union must be directly involved in any international solution to the immediate problem of navigating the Gulf, as well as to the seven-year Iran-Iraq war.

Now that Britain has been more directly "drawn in" to the situation by its decision last week to send minesweepers, "we wish to give a lead," a government official said.

He emphasized that Britain was supportive of U.S. policy but worried that the situation in the Gulf could become a dangerous U.S.-Iranian confrontation or a source of superpower friction.

Reacting to what one Western diplomat in London estimated will soon be a U.S. military presence of up to 25,000 personnel in the Gulf, the British official said it was "not for us to dictate what scale the United States believes is necessary to meet its commitment."

But, he said, it now "needs the whole world protesting," rather than just the Americans, to make an impression on Tehran. "The Iranians have no interest in a U.S. attack," he said. "We hope that if we can get on top of the mine-sweeping, it can be turned into a war of words."

The diplomatic effort has met with a mixed response. Mrs. Thatcher's requests for minesweeping assistance from West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands and Italy could after all have turned down U.S. appeals.

In letters to the head of each government, Mrs. Thatcher is believed to have pointed out that all of those countries receive more of their imported oil from the Gulf than does Britain, yet Britain was now prepared to make its contribution to free navigation there.

France has also dispatched mine-sweeping aid to the Gulf.

Last weekend, David Mellor, the British Foreign Office minister, said in a radio interview that countries that have advocated a United Nations peace-keeping force, rather than making their own efforts to lessen Gulf tensions, were indulging in "escapism" since there was no indication that the UN is ready to organize such a force.

Mr. Mellor's comments brought swift, critical responses from Italy and the Netherlands, both of which have supported calls for a UN force. In The Hague, the British ambassador was summoned to explain Mr. Mellor's comments to the Foreign Ministry.

In the meantime, Britain has sought to convince the Soviet Union that its approval last month of a UN Security Council resolution calling for an Iran-Iraq ceasefire implied approval of a possible arms embargo against whichever party to the war refuses to comply.

Mrs. Thatcher has used her personal relationship with Mr. Gorbachev to appeal for a coordinated UN embargo. On Monday, Leonid Zamyatin, the Soviet ambassador to Britain, delivered Mr. Gorbachev's response to an earlier Thatcher letter on the matter.

While British officials said Moscow and London still differed on "one or two points," they said Britain would continue to try to closely involve the Soviet Union in international efforts.

Britain began to press its diplomatic effort in conjunction with Mrs. Thatcher's decision, announced Aug. 11, to send four of its sophisticated, Hunter-class mine-sweepers to the Gulf.

**Dutch Agree 'in Principle'**  
The Dutch are willing in principle to send minesweepers to the Gulf, Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek said Thursday. Reuters reported from The Hague.

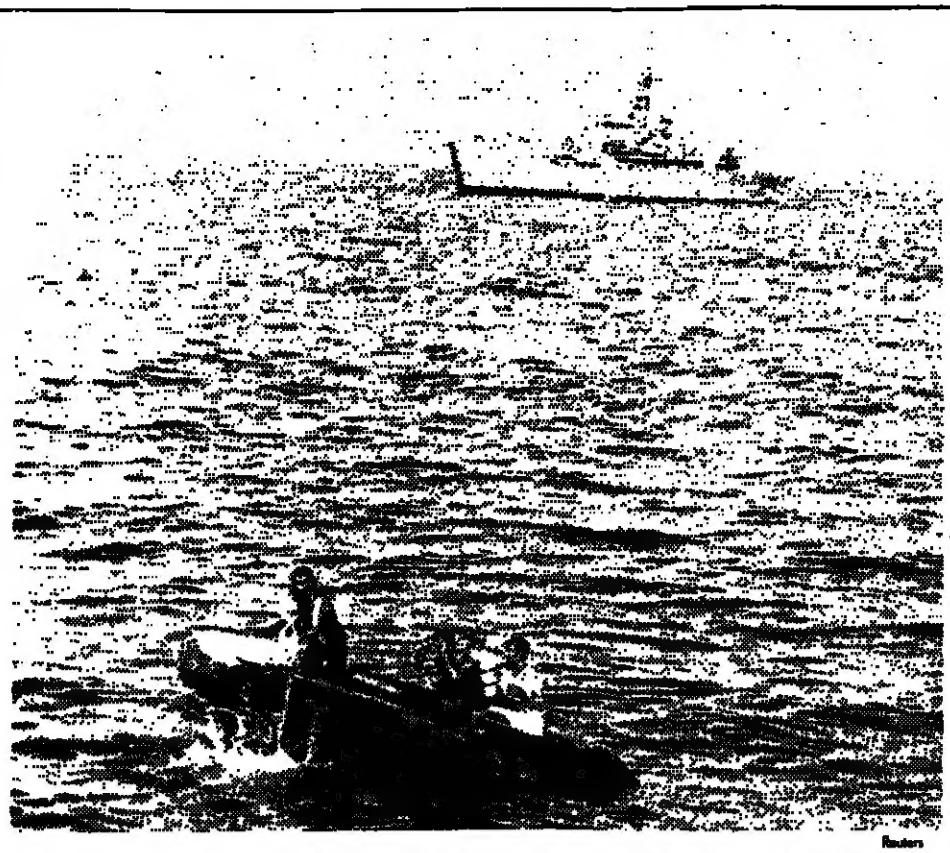
"In principle we are now prepared to send minesweepers to the Gulf to defend our interests," Mr. van den Broek said after a meeting of top civil servants from the seven Western European Union countries. Participants in the meeting strongly condemned any actions that restricted freedom of navigation in the Gulf.

One ambassador in Managua said: "The Sandinistas are perhaps the last of a string of Third World revolutions that the Soviets have financed at great expense to themselves. They are still willing to supply guns and potatoes and products that don't cost them any hard currency, but oil is a full-value item."

In June and July, Sandinista leaders traveled to Soviet bloc countries and to oil-producing countries such as Iran, Iraq, Libya and Algeria in search of new aid. Mr. Ramirez said Tuesday that the trips "did not produce the results we had hoped for." He indicated that more visits were being planned.

When delegations from donor countries come to view the results of their aid, they often leave unsatisfied.

"We had a Soviet group that produced a paper showing that they had sent us a certain amount of tons of steel over the last year, and they wanted to see the projects where the steel had been used," a



Iranian Navy forces, including a scuba diver, search for mines in the Gulf of Oman.

## Iran Shows Off Minesweeping Skills In Gulf of Oman, a Display of U.S.-Taught Techniques

By John H. Cushman Jr.

New York Times Service

BANDAR ABBAS, Iran — Not far from the waters where American warships were escorting Kuwaiti tankers to protect them against possible Iranian attack, Iran flew foreign journalists to the Gulf of Oman on Wednesday to watch its navy demonstrate the clearing of mines that Washington says Iran laid in the first place.

It was an unusual day. Even though the Iranians assiduously demonstrated their latest minesweeping equipment and techniques, they steadfastly refused to discuss who might have laid the mines.

It was evident that the Iranian Navy had not lost the skills and traditions gained from years of cooperation with the U.S. Navy. The officers spoke English and wore uniforms similar to U.S. issue. They were flying the same type of Sikorsky RH-53D mine-sweeping helicopters being operated by the United States in the Gulf.

Many of the Iranian pilots were trained by the U.S. Navy at Norfolk, Virginia, before the 1979 Islamic revolution put an end to cooperation.

For the demonstration, the Iranian Navy searched for mines in a small quadrant of international waters near Khawr Fakkan and Fujairah, the bustling ports of the United Arab Emirates. It was in this area that an oil

tanker and a supply craft recently struck mines.

Iran, saying it wants the U.S. and Soviet roles in the Gulf reduced, offered to clear mines there. The United Arab Emirates declined the offer, but several days ago, Iran began to hunt mines in international waters in and around the Strait of Hormuz.

To publicize its activity, the Iranian Navy flew more than 20 foreign journalists to view its operations in the Gulf of Oman about 15 miles (25 kilometers) east of Fujairah.

Aside from making a political point, Iran's search for mines gives it a reason to operate naval units in the area.

Captain Farmanz Khoshmanesh, an officer from Bandar Abbas, the site of a large naval and air base, said the Iranian minesweeping effort involved at least six ships, including an unspecified number of destroyers and helicopter landing ships, one minesweeper and a supply ship, the Khargh.

"We have exploded four mines," he said, adding that Iran had reassured shippers that the inspected area was clear. No mines were found Wednesday, and it was impossible under tightly controlled circumstances to verify many of the Iranian assertions.

Officers aboard the Khargh, a British-built vessel that can handle helicopters, said the Iranians had been going about the task of minesweeping in much the same way as the United States. Eight U.S. Navy RH-53D Sea Stallion helicopters have begun mine detection operations from the amphibious assault ship Guadalcanal.

Ordinarily, a minesweeping helicopter tows cables and cutting devices through the water to cut mines from their moorings. They then float to the surface, where they can be destroyed by gunfire. This is the standard way to clear mines that detonate when ships strike them, the type found so far in the Gulf.

The Iranian Navy showed its helicopters in operations against more sophisticated mines, including acoustic types that are exploded by the noise made by passing ships. Such mines have not been discovered in the area.

Other Iranian helicopters demonstrated a sonar search for mines and the use of depth charges against mines that explode when a passing ship raises the water pressure.

One helicopter pilot with 12 years' experience said he had trained at Norfolk. It is not clear how Iran manages to keep the U.S.-made equipment flying in conditions of intense heat and dust. Officers said they were searching for mines several hours a day during the operation. They said that parts, which wear out quickly, had to be purchased on the world market at high prices.

## INQUIRY: 1984 Plan Involved Seeking South African Aid for Contras

(Continued from Page 1)

On Aug. 4, in Mr. Clarridge's second session before the panel, he was asked whether he would like to change his response. He said: "Yes, I would." He said he had reviewed copies of cables, and added, "My reading of that cable traffic is that at least the agency thought something was being offered."

A former government official said Wednesday that the talks with South Africa were part of complex negotiations in which the Central Intelligence Agency was preparing to send intelligence to South Africa that could be used by Angolan rebels.

At the time, U.S. law barred the government from assisting the Angolan rebels. But there was nothing to prevent South Africa from passing sensitive military information to the rebels.

According to an intelligence report dated February 1985, the CIA learned that Edin Pastora Gomez, then a Nicaraguan rebel leader, had received 100 tons of equipment from South Africa. The name of the country involved was omitted from the transcripts released Wednesday.

A cable to Mr. Casey from a CIA official in South Africa said: "Spoke to [deleted] a few days ago about Central American-Nicaraguan situation. [Deleted] believes some independent help from the military here is possible both in training and equipment."

The cable said the CIA would be "offering behind the scenes advice of where to plug in and what assistance would be truly useful. However [deleted] remains open to other suggestions and approaches."

As traced in the documents and Mr. Clarridge's testimony, the dealings with South Africa began in January 1984 when Mr. Casey met in his office with a South African official whose name was blacked out from the text. Mr. Clarridge said he was brought to Mr. Casey's office to brief this official on Central America.

In March 1984, Mr. Casey wrote a memo to Robert C. McFarlane, then national security adviser, listing South Africa as a possible source of equipment and material.

Within a month, however, the administration had begun to reconsider. An April cable quoted John McMahon, then deputy director of central intelligence, as saying that "there are some second thoughts around town as to the wisdom" of involving South Africa "in the al-

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Mr. Clarridge testified that when he went to South Africa he learned that the offer was only to provide aid to a third country, which would train or assist the Contras. He said the South Africans were prepared to do this only if they were reimbursed. South Africa did not identify the third country.

He said the decision against any South African aid for the Contras was made after the "hullabaloo" over the mining of the Nicaraguan harbors.

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Says Viljoen, minister-counselor of the South African Embassy, said Wednesday night that Pretoria would have no comment for the time being.

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## Swiss Court Rules U.S. Can Have Bank Papers

Reuters

LAUSANNE, Switzerland — The Federal Supreme Court, setting aside bank secrecy, cleared the way Thursday for bank documents relating to the Iran-contra affair to be given to U.S. investigators.

It rejected appeals by three key figures in the scandal against the release of the records.

U.S. officials expect the documents, relating to bank accounts at a Geneva branch of Credit Suisse, to shed light on a Reagan administration operation to sell arms to Iran and divert the proceeds to the Contras, or Nicaraguan rebels.

The appeals were filed by Richard V. Secord, the retired U.S. Air Force major general who was a key figure in the Iran-contra operation; Albert Hakim, the Iranian-born U.S. businessman who was Mr. Secord's partner; and Manucher Ghorbanifar, the Iranian expatriate entrepreneur who acted as middleman in the arms sales.

The Supreme Court rejected an assertion by lawyers for the three that the U.S. Justice Department was seeking the records in connection with political offenses, which are not covered by the legal assistance treaty between the United States and Switzerland.

In Washington, Lawrence E. Walsh, the special prosecutor in the Iran-contra affair, said he was gratified that the Swiss courts had acted so quickly. Mr. Walsh said in a statement that Swiss authorities assured his office they would promptly turn over the documents.

The Justice Department asked the Swiss government in December to "freeze" many Geneva bank accounts used in the complex affair.

The documents cover about 20 U.S., Iranian, Swiss and Saudi individuals and companies.

In its summary, the court said Messrs. Secord, Hakim and Ghorbanifar had assisted Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then a member of the U.S. National Security Council, in arranging the sale to Iran of arms worth \$12 million.

The arms were delivered to Iran in four consignments between September 1985 and November 1986. The court said the amount paid by Tehran into a Credit Suisse account opened by Colonel North was more than \$12 million.

One of the Supreme Court judges raised the question whether the acts of which Colonel North was accused by U.S. officials were crimes under Swiss law. The treaty stipulates that as a general rule the offenses of one country must be punishable in both countries.

The court, however, agreed that it was possible that the transfer of funds to the Contras was illegal under Swiss law and said the U.S. request for assistance was valid.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Rebels Say Sudan Killed 600 Civilians

NAIROBI (Combined Dispatches) — About 600 civilians were killed last week by Sudanese government forces at Wau, in southern Sudan, the radio of the Sudan People's Liberation Army reported Thursday in a broadcast monitored here. Sudan's government denied the charges. Sudanese troops rounded up the civilians on Aug. 11 and Aug. 12 in the Wau region and shot them, the report said.

In Khartoum, the minister of state for defense, Major General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, said: "The report is baseless and totally untrue. This sort of rumor aims to foment strife. I say this on the basis of the information available to me."

**Shamir and Ceausescu Fail to Agree**  
BUCHAREST (AP) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel ended Thursday with President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania, but said the "very substantial and profound discussions" failed to remove their differences on achieving Middle East peace.

Mr. Shamir left Bucharest after a three-day visit. He said that he had agreed with Mr. Ceausescu that Romania and Israel would continue efforts to remove points of dispute. He said they would continue to work on "appropriate ways to narrow the gap."

Mr. Ceausescu was the only East bloc leader not to sever ties with Israel the six-day war in 1967, and Mr. Shamir noted that Romanian contacts with both Arabs and Israelis had aided Middle East diplomacy in the past. "It was useful in the period of the Camp David negotiations in 1977," he said. "I hope it will be useful in the near future."

**For the Record**  
Sri Lankan authorities have detained four men who occupied "key positions" in Parliament and have questioned about 500 people in their investigation of the grenade attack in Parliament on Tuesday. (UPI)

Suspected Sikh militants shot and killed the principal of a school in Punjab as she traveled to work Thursday after three Sikhs were killed and three wounded overnight elsewhere in the troubled Indian state. (AP)

Workers in parts of Brazil went on strike Thursday, halting trains in Rio de Janeiro and most buses in Brasilia. But unions, which had called a 24-hour nationwide strike to protest government economic policy, said that in São Paulo, the main city, the strike was "a complete failure." (AP)

A French Army Jaguar bomber crashed Thursday near a restaurant in the village of Les Baux-de-Provence in southern France, slightly injuring 16 persons, the police said. The two pilots ejected before the plane crashed by a crowded swimming pool near the restaurant. (Reuters)

Sergei Goryunov, a former Soviet dissident, has published the second edition of the magazine Glasnost, seen as a test of Mikhail S. Gorbachev's openness policy. The magazine, which was first published last month, contains articles on topics including emigration and the destruction of Soviet archives. (Reuters)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

Egypt has decided to stop requiring tourists to exchange the equivalent of \$150 (about 300 Egyptian pounds) for Egyptian currency upon entering the country. Economy Minister Youssri Mostafa was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as saying Thursday. (AP)

A DC-9 cargo plane collided on the runway with a DC-8 cargo jet on landing near Newburgh, New York, on Thursday, damaging both aircraft and closing Stewart Airport, which is about 40 miles (64 kilometers) north of New York City. There were no injuries. (AP)

The north-south corridor used by small aircraft over Los Angeles International Airport was closed Wednesday by emergency order of the Federal Aviation Administration to prevent possible collisions with jetliners. An FAA official said hearings would be scheduled at which pilots could argue for the reopening of the corridor. (AP)

## Seoul Takes Firm Line Against Labor Violence

SEOUL — South Korea's chief prosecutor, speaking after police detained 126 strikers, called Thursday for harsh treatment of instigators of violence in the country's widespread labor protests.

Seven plants run by South Korea's largest conglomerate, Hyundai, reopened Thursday. But disputes continued at 458 workites, and tens of thousands of workers remained idle. News media quoted the police as reporting fresh disturbances at 74 companies.

"The prosecution should deal resolutely with anybody who hurls social stability by committing acts of violence," Prosecutor-General Lee Chong Nam told other prosecutors called to discuss the four-week wave of labor turmoil.

Police detained 126 striking workers on Wednesday for allegedly staging violent protests. Officials said about half were later released.

A Hyundai spokesman said its shipyard and six other companies in the southern industrial city of Ulsan returned to normal Thursday with 70,000 workers reporting to work.

The Hyundai strike was settled Tuesday after the government intervened for the first time in a month of nationwide labor unrest. Most workers had been locked out Monday.

South Korean governments traditionally have worked with industry to hold down wages and make strikes illegal. The policy has been a major factor in the economic boom that began nearly two decades ago.

Wage increases, better working conditions and unions free of government control are the demands of striking workers. The workers began striking last month to widespread democratic reforms, including more labor freedom.

On Wednesday night, 2,000 workers of Daewoo Shipbuilding & Machinery Ltd., the nation's No. 2 shipyard, clashed with police in the southern city of Koje, news reports said.

Five policemen and a striking worker were injured. Rail traffic on the west coast was disrupted late Wednesday when 400 striking coal miners occupied a railway station at Taechon, 80 miles (130 kilometers) southwest of Seoul, the reports said.

## CRASH: Error by Crew Suspected

(Continued from Page 1)

Investigators said the craft was equipped with such a warning device but that it may not have been working properly.

Neither member of the cockpit crew had any history of absenteeism, unusual illnesses or problems on the job, Mr. Lauber said.

One investigator said that, according to information taken from the flight data recorder, which registers detailed performance characteristics of the plane, the flap readings were "set at 0.0. Nothing."

The flaps assist in lifting a plane into the air at slower speeds or on shorter runways. If the flaps are not extended, higher speed is required for the plane to achieve flight. If flaps are used for takeoff, they are retracted after the plane has reached preliminary cruising speed.

The safety board reported that the plane was traveling at 142 to 149 knots at lift-off and reached a maximum speed of 184 knots before crashing. Mr. Lauber said it is not yet possible to tell whether that speed was sufficient.

The preliminary assumption of U.S. investigators is that the crew members computed a takeoff speed that assumed a flap setting, then failed to set the flaps. When they reached what they thought was takeoff speed, they lifted the nose into the air.

"It looks like the airplane didn't want to fly," a federal source said.

Northwest officials declined to comment on the reports of pilot error.

At the briefing, Mr. Lauber said that the investigation so far suggested there was no severe weather that the plane was not overloaded and that there was no evidence of fire in either engine.

## Woman in Argentina Gives Birth to 32d Baby

SAN JUAN, Argentina — A 49-year-old woman who gave birth Wednesday to what she said was her 32d child had finally had enough, saying, "One more baby and I'll die."

Maria Benita Olvera gave birth to a healthy eight-and-a-half pound (3.8-kilogram) boy at Ventura Lovers Hospital in Caucete, in western Argentina, according to the Argentine news agency NA.

The woman said she had first given birth, to triplets, when she was 12.

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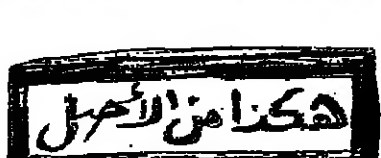
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## Congress Projects Big U.S. Deficits For '88, '89

By Robert Pear  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Congressional Budget Office has agreed with the Reagan administration's prediction that the federal budget deficit would drop dramatically this year. But, unlike the administration, it also projects big increases in the deficit for 1988 and 1989 unless Congress and the president take strong action.

The budget office estimated Wednesday that the deficit would fall to \$157 billion this year, from the record \$220.7 billion last year. The deficit has never fallen so much in a single year, according to government data.

Edward M. Gramlich, acting director of the budget office, said the decline in the deficit would occur because of "unexpectedly strong growth in revenues." The surplus in tax receipts is occurring in part because many people sold stocks and other capital assets last year, before the rate on long-term capital gains was raised by the new tax law.

But the budget office, a nonpartisan agency, said the striking improvement in the deficit this year "will prove ephemeral" if tax and spending policies continue unchanged, because in that case, "the deficit will reach \$183 billion in 1988 and \$192 billion in 1989."

On Monday, the administration said that if Congress approved President Ronald Reagan's budget proposals, the deficit would decline steadily to \$158.4 billion this year, \$123 billion next year and \$113 billion in 1989. Assuming no change in current tax and spending policies, the administration said the deficit would be \$161 billion next year and \$166 billion in 1989.

Mr. Reagan is taking credit for the expected deficit reduction. But Democrats say the sharp rise expected in the next two years confirms that his policies have saddled the nation with huge deficits.

A law signed by Mr. Reagan in December 1985 calls for the deficit to be reduced in large annual installments to achieve a balanced budget by 1991. But the Congressional Budget Office now projects a deficit of \$165 billion in 1991.

A joint report Wednesday by the budget office and the Reagan administration shows that, under a formula prescribed in the law, military programs would have to be cut by 13 percent, and most nonmilitary programs would have to be cut by 19 percent, to meet the statutory deficit target of \$108 billion for 1988.

Under the law as originally passed, such cuts would have been made automatically, but the Supreme Court struck down that procedure as a violation of the constitutional principle of separation of powers between Congress and the executive branch. Under an alternative procedure described in the law, Congress will consider a special bill making the cuts computed with the formula.



Demonstrators listening to a speech by Manuel Bustos, head of the National Workers Command, in Santiago.

## Thousands Rally in Santiago Against Pinochet

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — Several thousand workers and students chanted anti-government slogans and called for the fall of President Augusto Pinochet in a major demonstration against the Chilean military dictatorship.

The turnout for the Wednesday rally, the first this year, was far short of the 100,000 that organizers had hoped for. The demonstration, which was authorized by the government, was peaceful, but clashes broke out after protesters marched through the streets, halting traffic, lighting small fires and jeering at the police.

Officers used tear gas and water cannons against the marchers. There were no reports of arrests or injuries.

The demonstration was organized by labor unions, who called for wage increases and an end to General Pinochet's rule.

Members of the crowd chanted anti-government slogans and, in a reference to General Pinochet, "He is going to fall." They filled about four blocks of a street north of central Santiago and spilled onto the sidewalks and a nearby hillside.

Addressing the crowd, Manuel Bustos, president of the National Workers Command, announced plans for a day of protest on Sept. 3 and a nationwide general strike on Oct. 7.

The National Workers Command is the country's main union federation. Mr. Bustos reiterated the group's demand for an increase in the minimum monthly wage to 20,000 pesos (\$90). The minimum wage is now about 12,000 pesos.

He criticized the free-market economic policies of General Pinochet, who seized power in a 1973 coup, and called for free elections.

The government plans a yes-or-no ballot next year on a single presidential candidate to be picked by General Pinochet and other armed forces commanders.

Protest activity in Chile dwindled this year after three years of anti-government protests that prompted repression by the police and military.

## Strikers Face New Ultimatums From South Africa Companies

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Mine owners, in their toughest response yet to a strike by black workers, announced Thursday the closure of a gold mine shaft, threatened to shut down another and planned a lockout at a third.

In a separate strike, the post office said it had begun dismissing 14,000 black employees and hiring replacements.

Mine owners say about 225,000 miners are striking at 30 coal and gold mines. The National Union of Mineworkers says 340,000 miners are striking at 44 mines.

Anglo American Corp., the nation's biggest gold producer, said steps to close a shaft at its Vaal Reef gold mine would begin immediately. Between 2,000 and 3,000 union members decided Wednesday to defy an ultimatum to return to work rather than break the 11-day strike.

Anglo American also said it planned to close a shaft at its Western Holdings gold mine unless 4,000 strikers reported for work Thursday and Friday. It says both shafts involved in the ultimatums have been unprofitable.

Another company, Johannesburg Consolidated Investments, said it planned to lock out 3,000 strikers at part of its Randfontein Estates gold mine unless they returned to work Friday.

Anglo American said workers at the low-profit Vaal Reef shaft in western Transvaal Province "elect not to return to work, have resigned and are going home."

Marcel Golding, a union official, said the workers viewed Anglo's ultimatum as "a subterfuge" designed "to force them to accept terms and conditions which they find unacceptable."

He said the miners would leave over the next few days after receiving final paychecks, with deductions for the days they were on strike and for room and board at the hostels where they live.

Most black miners support large families that live in poor, remote rural areas. The workers live in hostels on mine property and see their families about once a year.

Mr. Golding said any strike settlement would have to include provisions for the Vaal Reef miners who had lost their jobs.

Miners are seeking 30 percent wage increases and other benefits. The union says miners now get an average wage of \$170 a month, while mine owners say the average is about \$250 a month.

The union said one of six major mining houses, Gemcor, was threatening to fire 24,000 workers at four mines if they did not return to work by Thursday night. The company denied an ultimatum had been issued but said failure to return to work would result in disciplinary hearings.

The Post Office and Telecommunications Workers' Association said Thursday that the post office had begun the "systematic dismissal" of 14,000 black strikers. Their strike began in late June over complaints that three workers had been dismissed unfairly.

The authorities have opted for firing men with 20 to 30 years experience," a union statement said, "instead of addressing genuine grievances."

The deputy postmaster general, Johann de Villiers, said his agency had no option but to hire new employees to maintain essential services. He said the post office was willing to negotiate with the union but would not necessarily rehire strikers.

### Perkins Urges Change

John Battersby of The New York Times reported from Johannesburg:

Edward J. Perkins, the U.S. ambassador to South Africa, said Wednesday that Western nations must continue pushing for "the complete elimination of discrimination and exclusion in South Africa."

But he voiced reservations about sanctions and divestment and cautioned against creating new obstacles to change instead of eliminating existing ones.

"We must forcefully advocate a society which is democratic, pluralistic, and economically viable, but which is determined by South Africans," Mr. Perkins said in his first policy speech since arriving here nine months ago.

His remarks followed a warning by President Pieter W. Botha last week that the government was considering restricting the movement of some Western diplomats because of what he called their promotion of extra-parliamentary politics.

### Mr. Perkins praised President

Abdour Diouf of Senegal for hosting

talks last month between dissident Afrikaners and officials of the African National Congress, a guerrilla-backed organization. The talks were condemned by Mr. Botha last week as an unacceptable form of extra-parliamentary activity.

Mr. Perkins, who is black, said the almost complete breakdown in communication between black and white was one of the "greatest barriers to progress in South Africa."

The ambassador said he had no doubt apartheid would be eliminated but conceded that there were many obstacles blocking change in South Africa.

"If I were to choose the most poignant thing I have witnessed since my arrival here it would be the lack of knowledge and understanding among South Africans," he said. "You live in two different political and economic worlds. You come from several different social traditions. And you are only now getting to know each other."

## Pope Sends Letter Seen As Conciliation to Jews

By Joseph Berger

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II has written an emotion-laden letter that addresses Jewish suffering during the Holocaust and appears to be a conciliatory gesture toward Jews angered by his audience with President Kurt Waldheim of Austria.

The letter, released Wednesday, is notable both for its language evoking Christian sorrow over the Holocaust and for its timing. It comes less than two weeks before a papal meeting with Jewish leaders to discuss tensions arising since the June 25 Waldheim audience, including the view that the pope has not appreciated enough the fact that Jews were the central victims of the Holocaust.

The letter also comes three weeks before a ceremonial meeting between the pope and Jewish leaders in Miami that has been impeded because of the Waldheim audience. Roman Catholic officials said Wednesday that the letter appeared aimed at reducing the strain between these meetings, and warm reactions to it from several Jewish spokesmen suggested that the atmosphere was indeed easing.

The letter was written Aug. 8 to Archbishop John L. May of St. Louis, Missouri, president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops. In it, the pope said: "With our hearts filled with this unyielding hope, we Christians approach with immense respect the terrifying experience of the extermination, the Shoah, suffered by the Jews during the Second World War, and we seek to grasp its most authentic, specific and universal meaning."

At another point in the three-page letter, the pope said, "There is no doubt that the suffering endured by the Jews are also for the Catholic Church a motive of sincere sorrow, especially when one thinks of the indifference and sometimes resentment which, in particular historical circumstances, have divided Jews and Christians."

The outcry over the papal audience with Mr. Waldheim stemmed from his World War II service in the German army.

Jewish spokesmen also have been upset by a number of papal actions that they said have given short shrift to the Jewish experience in the Holocaust.

Two weeks ago, Jewish leaders disclosed that the pope had agreed to meet with them at the Vatican to discuss a range of issues that could include the Waldheim visit, the Holocaust and the failure by the Vatican to recognize the state of Israel.

Russell Shaw, a spokesman for the bishops' conference, which released the pope's letter, said the letter was "intended to contribute further to correcting the misperceptions and clarifying the confusion arising from the Waldheim controversy, and looking in the other direction, trying to set the stage and help set a cordial atmosphere for the meeting" at Castel Gandolfo.

## Soviet Conducted Talks With Israel In Bonn, It Says

Reuters

MOSCOW — Soviet and Israeli Foreign Ministry officials have held talks recently in Bonn on the Middle East conflict, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi A. Gerasimov, said Thursday.

He said the Soviet side had reaffirmed its position that a resumption of diplomatic ties with Israel, broken in 1967, would be possible only if efforts were being made to achieve a peace settlement.

Moscow has called for an international conference on the Middle East in which the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, including the Soviet Union, would participate.

Mr. Gerasimov said a meeting between Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and the Israeli foreign minister, Shimon Peres, at the UN General Assembly session could not be ruled out.

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel, who opposes an international conference, ended a visit to Romania on Thursday, saying that he and President Nicolae Ceausescu had agreed to consider new Middle East proposals.

## Reagan to Meet With Contra Chiefs To Assure Them of U.S. Support

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SANTA BARBARA, California

President Ronald Reagan will meet with the civilian and military leadership of the Nicaraguan rebels next week in Los Angeles to assure the contras and their conservative supporters in the United States that the administration does not intend to abandon them, the White House announced Thursday.

The administration has been struggling for more than two weeks to reassure the contras that they would be taken care of, even though Mr. Reagan and five Central American presidents have separately proposed peace plans that would end U.S. support for the rebels if Nicaragua agrees to democratic reforms.

Several prominent conservative Americans have criticized Mr. Reagan for seeming to abandon the contras. And when the new six-person contra directorate visited Washington earlier this month, they were embarrassed that Mr.

Reagan had announced his peace plan on the eve of their meeting.

At the Los Angeles meeting next week, the contra leaders will pose for pictures with the president, brief him on the fighting and then answer questions from the news media, according to Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman.

"Make no mistake about it," Mr. Fitzwater said. "We want to demonstrate to conservative leaders and to the directorate and to the nation that the president will not desert the contras."

Alfredo Cesar, a rebel spokesman, said Wednesday that the contras hoped to obtain a commitment for a new U.S. aid package that could be passed by Congress but used only if the Sandinistas do not live up to the peace agreement they signed Aug. 7 along with Costa Rica, Honduras, El Salvador and Guatemala.

The plan says that by Nov. 5, a cease-fire should be negotiated in both Nicaragua and El Salvador, aid to insurgents such as the contras must stop, and Nicaragua must implement democratic reforms such as press freedoms, new elections and lifting of the state of emergency.

Top contra officials were expected to arrive in San Salvador on Thursday, reportedly hoping to meet with President José Napoleón Duarte of El Salvador.

Both Nicaragua and El Salvador, aid to insurgents such as the contras must stop, and Nicaragua must implement democratic reforms such as press freedoms, new elections and lifting of the state of emergency.

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## Allies Weigh Meeting on Arms, Gulf

By Julian Nundy

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States and its allies are considering holding a high-level meeting next month to review issues including nuclear arms cuts in Europe and tension in the Gulf, European diplomats said Thursday.

They said that a probable venue for the meeting, involving the United States, the other 15 members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Japan, would be New York, during the United Nations General Assembly session. Traditionally, foreign ministers of many UN member states and some heads of government attend the General Assembly opening each year.

The sources said that although no firm plans had been made, the meeting could be arranged to follow talks between the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, and the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze. Those talks are scheduled for Sept. 11 and 12.

Reports from Bonn and Tokyo, quoting diplomatic sources, said that Mr. Reagan had suggested a meeting of Western heads of government but officials in other capitals said this did not appear likely at the moment.

In Washington, however, administration sources said the idea had developed from a Japanese proposal for Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and Mr. Reagan to meet for dinner during the UN session to underscore the Japanese leader's relationship with Mr. Reagan.

The sources said that proposals for a wider meeting had "snowballed" from this but that nothing had been arranged so far.

In London, one official said that "there has been talk of NATO ministers, at one level or another, meeting at some point" before the next stage in missile-reduction talks.

A source in Brussels said that discussions were focused on talks "between foreign-minister level and a putative summit."

The Shultz-Shevardnadze meeting, if successful, may be followed by a summit meeting between President Ronald Reagan and Mikhail S. Gorbachev. A U.S.-Soviet summit meeting is expected to seal an accord on eliminating intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

Apart from missiles, a meeting of Western allies could deal with military cooperation outside the NATO area.

Several European NATO allies turned down a U.S. request this month to send minesweepers to the Gulf to help the U.S. Navy escort reflagged Kuwaiti tankers past the Iran-Iraq war zone.

Later, Britain and France announced that they would send minelaying vessels to accompany ships of their own navies already in the region.

Some European diplomats said that the publicity that the United States accorded to such requests for cooperation created domestic political problems. Similar considerations could hamper the prospects for the participation of some government leaders at the proposed Western meeting, they said.

In Paris, officials said that President François Mitterrand had not received any approach from Mr. Reagan for a meeting. A diplomatic source said the reports of such a proposal from other capitals could be "a trial balloon" to gauge interest among the allies.

## Massacre Signals Rising Violence in U.K.

By Warren Geder

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The transformation of a tranquil town into the scene of a bloodbath Wednesday came as another shock for a nation already troubled by a rising crime rate.

On Wednesday, a 27-year-old gunman, wearing combat gear and armed with a Kalashnikov automatic rifle, rampaged through his hometown of Hungerford, a market town 60 miles (95 kilometers) west of London, killing 16 persons, including his mother, and injuring 16.

The man, said by neighbors to be a loner and an avid gun collector, later committed suicide while holed-up in a school. Police forces, which had cordoned off the center of town and surrounded the school, had not fired a shot.

"We are determined to learn all the possible lessons from this tragic shooting incident," Douglas Hogg, an official in the Home Office, said Thursday. He said that Britain's gun-control laws, which are among the most stringent in the West, would be reexamined.

"We must learn from this awful incident," he said. He added that "if changes need to be made, either in law or practice, Britain will do so."

The police and officials at the Home Office, which handles Britain's domestic affairs, are expected to seek a review of regulations governing the licensing of arms, particularly semi-automatic weapons, under the Firearms Act of 1968. Automatic weapons can only be approved through direct application to the home secretary, following a police review.

Of about a million guns in circulation, according to the Home Office, most are pistols, rifles and shotguns. Owners of such weapons generally must undergo a six-month police review of the reasons for carrying the arms and the owner's ability to use them.

But Britons were looking Thursday beyond the questions of gun-control laws.

"Britain is definitely becoming more violent," said Brian Ball, a London taxi driver. "Fifteen years ago I used to tell my riders, when they asked, that they had nothing to worry about walking around the city. Now I

have serious second thoughts. It's still too damn easy for people to get guns."

In 1986 in the greater London area, there was a 7 percent increase in sexual offenses, a 12 percent increase in homicide and a 7 percent increase in robbery over 1985 levels. Last year, 210 cases of homicide were listed, up from 187 cases in 1985.

Stephen Shaw, a psychiatrist at Stanley Royd Hospital in Yorkshire, who specializes in criminal cases, said that the Hungerford gunman may have entered an "acute psychosis" whereby he saw himself as Rambo, the hero of a U.S. war film.

"In addition to an underlying illness, one has to see the imitative nature of his crime," he said.

Last week, the British Broadcasting Corp. said that in its study of television programs broadcast in Britain over a recent four-week period, U.S. programs were more than three times as violent as British programs.

The BBC defined violence broadly, from murder and shootings to swinging of fists.

## Burial of Hess Is Postponed As Family Considers Autopsy

Reuters

WUNSIEDEL, West Germany — Rudolf Hess, Hitler's deputy, will not be buried this week in Wunsiedel as expected, the mayor of the town said Thursday night as Hess's family considered whether to order a second autopsy.

"There will be no funeral this week," Mayor Karl Walter said after an unannounced meeting at the town hall with Hess's son, Wolf-Rüdiger Hess, and former lawyer, Alfred Seidl.

Mr. Seidl said that Hess's son would make a statement from Munich on Friday on whether the family would seek a second autopsy.

Mr. Walter had said earlier that he would meet with Hess's son on Friday and he had predicted that a funeral would be held for Hess on Saturday.

Hess was found Monday in West Berlin's Spandau Prison with an electrical cord around his neck. He died in a British military hospital despite resuscitation attempts. An autopsy indicated that he had died of asphyxiation.

Hess's son and Mr. Seidl, a former Bavarian interior minister, have expressed doubts about assertions by the four World War II Allies that Hess, 93, committed suicide after 41 years in jail.

A spokesman for the four powers said Wednesday that a note written by Hess indicated that he intended to kill himself.

Mr. Seidl said that Hess's body was being kept in a secret place at the request of the family and the police.

"The police do not want the location to be revealed because they fear incidents. The family also do not want to have it known," he said.

Mainclothes police patrolling the cemetery in Wunsiedel detained a young man who displayed a newsletter saying Hess should be given the Nobel Peace Prize.

A man in his 60s who declined to give his name said he had come to pay his respects to Hess. "I've been in this since 1933 and I'll stick with it," he said, referring to the year Hitler took power.

West German newspapers

warned that a 24-hour delay between the announcement on Monday of Hess's death and the statement giving suicide as a probable cause had created a mystery which could turn Hess into a martyr for neo-Nazis.

In West Berlin, allied sources said the delays over death announcements were partly due to disputes with the Soviet Union. Moscow had repeatedly vetoed appeals to pardon Hess.

Comment From Soviet

The Soviet Union dismissed on Thursday questions over the cause of Hess's death and said that he had been given "just punishment" in being forced to serve out his life sentence, United Press International reported from Moscow.

Tass, the official Soviet news agency said the "clamor" raised in West Germany over the circumstances behind Hess's death obscured "neo-Nazi provocations" occurring in the country after the death.

## Agreement Ends AFL-CIO Boycott Of Coors Beer

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The AFL-CIO, the nation's largest labor organization, has ended its 10-year boycott of Coors beer, announcing an agreement that will require Adolph Coors Co. to allow a union vote at its main Colorado brewery and employ union workers at any new facility.

Claiming victory Wednesday in the agreement with the last major nonunion beer company, Lane Kirkland, the AFL-CIO president, declared the nationwide boycott "a resounding success."

Mr. Kirkland said he expected a renewed labor organizing drive to begin within days and a vote within weeks among the 3,100 eligible employees at the main Coors brewery.

The agreement was announced in statements by Mr. Kirkland in Washington and Coors officials in Denver. A separate statement issued in the name of Peter Coors, president of brewery operations, claimed vindication of the company's "commitment to employee freedom of choice" regarding union representation.

## PLO Security Official Is Killed in Lebanon

The Associated Press

SIDON, Lebanon — Gunmen killed a Palestinian Liberation Organization security official at this southern port city, Palestinian sources disclosed Thursday.

Lieutenant Colonel Raseem el-Ghoul was killed on Tuesday and there has been no clue to the identity of the assassins or the motive for the murder, one source said. The source said Colonel el-Ghoul, 37, had long been a senior official in the PLO security apparatus.

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# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## 23 Men Remain Hostage

Charles Glass, the American journalist kidnapped in Lebanon two months ago, is out and safe. His return is a matter of great relief, though it is also a sharp reminder that 20-plus other foreigners seized in Lebanon remain hostages. Mr. Glass, an Arabic-speaking journalist with good Shiite contacts, had believed it was safe to duck back into Beirut in June to work on a book. His ordeal ended only the other night when he slipped away from his captors under circumstances that allow him — and his captors, if they so choose — to say that he escaped on his own.

The hostage-takers are likely to come from the radical Iranians in the Hezbollah, or Party of God, who moved in at Syria's behest to help repel the Israeli invasion of 1982 and stayed at Ayatollah Khomeini's behest to serve his goal of advancing the Iranian revolution. As Americans came hither to learn, the Iranians are specialists in using hostages to manipulate Western policy and public opinion. In the glory days of this line of Iranian conduct, the ayatollah helped unseat one U.S. president, Jimmy Carter, and actually drew another, Ronald Reagan, into sending Iranian arms.

The big change in the hostage context, however, lies not in the chastening of America or in the turning away from direct bargaining for hostages. It lies in a new political calculation by Syria, which decided to start contesting rather than facilitating the sinister influence that Iran wields in Lebanon through the Party of God. The Syrians were especially affronted by the kidnapping of Mr. Glass, an event that took place not long after they had signaled their new policy by moving large numbers of troops from the hinterlands into the kidnappers' favorite hunting ground of West Beirut. Damascus objected not so much to terrorism, which it practices itself on occasion, as to the fact that someone else was taking hostages on turf it regards as being under its control.

Charles Glass went from captivity to Syria, whose officials handed him over with a flourish to his own government. President Reagan responded by saying he was glad and grateful. The American thinking apparently is that it makes sense to give Syria every inducement to keep up efforts to reclaim the other hostages. Eight Americans and 15 men from other foreign countries are left.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Good News From Seoul

The government of South Korea, which two months ago made a public commitment to democracy, now has enlarged the commitment by supporting economic fairness. Applause is in order for both acts; the two go hand in hand.

Since Chun Doo Hwan's government agreed to opposition demands on elections, Korean workers have carried on a wave of strikes. These reflect discontent that labor has not shared fairly in Korea's economic boom. The Chun government has not only refrained from crushing the unrest, as it surely would have done before this year, but now has also endorsed some of the workers' economic demands, even while it warns against violent demonstrations. Hyundai, one of the companies struck, now has agreed to the government's suggestion for recognizing an independent union, and its workers have returned to their jobs. The government's new course is as wise as it is novel.

The military government may have many motives for acting progressively. It did not want the workers still on strike and in the streets when students return to their classes next month. A combination of radical students demanding rapid change and workers pressing for economic rights could be explosive. Add to that the growing demand by the Korean middle classes for a say in how

the country is run and the government would have faced political overload.

There's already severe strain on the political system, even if the government enjoys the workers' return to their plants soon. The critical decisions are made by a handful of overextended military men and technocrats, none accustomed to compromise. This small group faces one big challenge after another, beyond the students and workers. Seoul is negotiating with North Korea about participating in next year's Olympics, a matter of enormous importance to all Koreans. Opposition leaders are quarreling among themselves and with the government over the form of the future administration.

South Korea will be sorely tested by each of these issues, and the United States will have to exercise great care to avoid adding to the difficulties. Washington needs to continue nurturing the march toward democracy. It has legitimate gripes against Korean exports: the artificially low value of the won gives Korea strong trade advantages. But forbearance is in order.

Seoul's recent decisions deserve positive response. Showing sympathy for workers' reasonable demands and for the public's political aspirations indicates that, at last, the leadership seems to understand democracy.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## America's Future in Space

Anyone interested in America's troubled space program should read the report just filed by astronaut Sally K. Ride after an 11-month study commissioned by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Titled "Leadership and America's Future in Space," the report is a concise assessment of where the United States' space effort has been directed — and shouldn't have been — and where it logically and realistically should go next. The result is an incisive examination of the politics, possibilities and pitfalls of the space program. It bluntly points up a shortfall of leadership on two fronts: in international space efforts as well as in the United States' own program.

The U.S. space effort lacks a coherent long-term policy; the Reagan administration has not provided one, and Congress hasn't either. As the Ride report states, neither the old space races against the Russians nor the more recent drifting among various goals will do now. The study analyzes four possible undertakings for NASA and suggests that the United States, while deferring a "race" to Mars, should concentrate on a more "natural progression" via the moon. First steps would be to improve basic space transportation and technology: "Until we can get people and cargo to and from orbit reliably and efficiently, our reach will exceed our grasp." This strategy would

emphasize improvements in low-Earth-orbit maneuvers, which then could be used to "study our own world and explore others."

The logical next step: the moon, "a conceptual leap outward from Earth" that "has not been fully explored." This initiative, picking up where the Apollo era left off 15 years ago, would "send the next generation of pioneers to teach their tents, establish supply lines and gradually build a scientifically and technically productive outpost suitable for long-term habitation." The first steps toward "living off the land" would be to extract oxygen from the lunar soil, for propellant and life-support systems as well as for construction materials.

James C. Fletcher, the head of NASA, who has expressed support for a new manned mission as soon as possible, praised the Ride report but said that it will be used as a basis for further study and that his agency will not necessarily adopt all its recommendations. But how much more study is required? As the report points out, questions about space policy cannot be answered "by NASA alone. But NASA should lead the discussion, propose technically feasible options and make thoughtful recommendations." The guidelines for this inquiry are already set forth — right in this report.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Comment

### NATO Should Pick Wörner

Lord Carrington of Britain has been an exceptionally good secretary general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. But he says that he wants to step down, and that being the case, members of the alliance should pick a West German to replace him.

The secretary general has most often been from a smaller country in Northern Europe. Norway has nominated former Prime Minister Kaare Willoch, and he has strong credentials. In a country that is tempted toward neutrality, he has been a stalwart advocate of NATO. Leo Tindemans of Belgium and Giulio Andreotti of Italy also have been mentioned. But everything considered, the best choice would be Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany. Surely being German no longer disqualifies a man with otherwise impressive credentials.

Mr. Wörner is a super-strong NATO supporter; the only real "negative" is his unsuccessful opposition to the superpowers' tentative agreement to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from Europe. But his position reflected the feelings of Bonn's

defense establishment — and, for that matter, the sentiments of influential defense experts in France and Britain.

The alliance is, and should be, in a period of transition from American dominance to greater European influence. Mr. Wörner, as an authentic European voice, would be an excellent choice to replace Lord Carrington.

— THE LOS ANGELES TIMES.

### Colonel North's Now in Color

Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North, who less than a year ago told in the White House basement directing the cloak-and-dagger schemes that became the Iran-contra scandal, has emerged from the ordeal only to become the subject of a coloring book. Cartoonists are invited to color the drawings that satirize conservatives and liberals alike but are most savaging of the colonel, President Reagan and other administration officials. The "Offie North Coloring Book" offers anyone with \$3.95 an opportunity to participate in this year's most engaging national public controversy. Pass the crayons.

— THE DETROIT FREE PRESS.

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## OPINION It's Naive to Even Consider Negotiating With Khomeini

By Hossein Askari and Charles H. Wilbanks

This is the first of two articles.

WASHINGTON — At least one lesson emerges from this summer of Iran-contra hearings and military maneuverings in the Gulf: The United States still has no clear understanding of the internal realities of Iran under Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and what they imply for U.S. policy in the region.

Now that this policy has drifted from one of naive solicitation to one of bombastic confrontation, an appraisal of current realities in Iran and what they portend for the region and the world is of ever greater significance.

The clerical government in Iran has thoroughly consolidated its power throughout the country in a number of ways, as even many of the clerics' most ardent foes concede. Consolidation has been achieved in part by exploiting nationalism after the overthrow of the shah in 1979 and by rallying the country against the Iraqi invasion in 1980. It has been achieved by increased rural electrification and phone service between local clerics and Tehran, facilitating control and the spread of propaganda. And certainly it has been achieved through brutal repression, both of the general populace and of dissenting clerics. Many people have been killed or driven abroad.

Although the war is a risky business in terms of popularity, Iran's high birth rate provides a large cadre of youth who, indoctrinated early, will be true believers and avid supporters of a clerical government. Additionally, various economic incentives provided to servicemen and their families, not to mention the spiritual inducements of hero status and martyrdom, have helped muffle opposition to the war.

An armed opposition, the largely communist Mojahedin, exists but so far has not been a significant threat. And while many émigrés will say that corruption is greater than under the shah, that economic problems are far worse and that political rights are non-existent, the clerics' tighter control of the country, especially in the rural areas, makes a repeat of the 1979 revolution improbable.

Ayatollah Khomeini is an implacable, stubborn man with nerves of steel. Not economically greedy, he nevertheless has goals from which he will not back down. In 1982 for example, he spoke out openly against the shah, at a time when no one else dared do so. He was jailed but

still refused to curb his tongue, so he was exiled to Iraq. In 1975, he was deported from Iraq to France as part of an agreement on territorial and political concessions that President Sadam Hussein of Iraq negotiated with the shah.

From these long years of struggle, the ayatollah has carved three major heresies: of the shah, whom he regarded as a corrupt enemy of Islam; of the United States, which he holds guilty of exploiting Iran under the shah; and Mr. Hussein, who invaded Iran to topple its Islamic government.

In light of all of this, any thought of direct negotiations with the United States or a settlement with Iraq that left its pre-war territory intact are pitifully naive ideas. Scenarios based on concessions by Ayatollah Khomeini are equally naive; he will never abandon his goals of kicking the United States out of the region and achieving revenge over Mr. Hussein would not in itself satisfy the ayatollah; a more likely goal would include political control of Iraq, along with territorial concessions. In the broader realm

of the Middle East, Ayatollah Khomeini is concerned with the spread of his vision of Islam, both for reasons of religious conviction and for political and revolutionary imperatives. The United States can do nothing to change that.

Little reason exists to hope for a less-radical Iran in the near future. After the death of Ayatollah Khomeini, the surviving mullahs may find it difficult to swing very far from his deeply implanted revolutionary policies. Of the various clerical factions, it is safe to predict that any successor would — as a matter of domestic pragmatism — remain faithful to the ideals sown by the charismatic ayatollah. The leftist Mojahedin, in the unlikely event that they gained total power, would be no more friendly to Western interests and might very likely be even more brutal than the clerics.

Hossein Askari is a professor at George Washington University and a lecturer at the U.S. State Department's Foreign Service Institute and the War College. Charles Wilbanks is studying at the Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies. They contributed this comment to The Washington Post.



## The South American Militaries Are at a Crossroads

By Juan Somavia

SANTIAGO — Just eight years ago, only two democratic governments ruled in South America: Venezuela and Colombia. Today, the situation is exactly the opposite: only two military regimes survive, Chile and Paraguay. This evolution is encouraging, yet consolidating democracy is proving to be a rough passage, filled with obstacles. Not the least of these is the role of the armed forces, no longer in government, but still politically very powerful.

In all, there are about 800,000 men and women in uniform in the region trying to work out their own transition to democracy, individually and institutionally. It is not easy, particularly because the military's traditional concept of security are being questioned in the new atmosphere of liberty.

Two major lines of military concern to vision social tensions of unjust, social mobilization as equivalent to disorder, and political differences as lack of national unity. Their sometimes explicit, sometimes implicit, self-appointed role of political arbiters, pre-

pared to "step in" when civilians are unable to maintain "order." It is not acceptable to the majority in political parties and social movements.

Moreover, traditional defense policies, geared toward the possibility of war with neighboring countries and based upon border disputes dating from independence in the 19th century, are seen as increasingly outmoded. The resulting competitive outlays for arms are excessive, given social needs and the burden of foreign debt. Military expenditures have increased 30 percent in South America from 1980 to 1985, going from \$11.3 billion to \$14.5 billion.

These examples highlight the need to modernize military thinking so the armed forces can become full members in the effort to stabilize democracy and reinforce regional cooperation.

Conversely, political parties and social movements must deepen their understanding of these issues in order to fully participate in an open discussion of security options and priorities.

1986, Argentina and Brazil initiated economic and technological cooperation agreements, stating that they represented a commitment to go beyond the historical conflicts between the two countries. In 1985, Chile and Argentina signed a peace treaty putting an end to a century-old border dispute centered on the Beagle Channel.

President Alan García Pérez of Peru has proposed important confidence-building measures to Chile and Ecuador. South Americans have been active in promoting a peaceful, democratic and autonomous solution to the Central American conflict.

However, border disputes broke out again during 1987. Chile's military government abruptly canceled talks with Bolivia on granting a Pacific port to that land-locked country. Tensions resurfaced over border demarcation in an offshore area.

The zone of peace concept proposed by the commission includes, but goes beyond, ensuring a nuclear-free status for South America. The main threats to peace in the region are internal. There are more than 100 million people living in poverty. Resulting tensions and violence must be addressed primarily through social justice and reform.

The military has a role in confronting rebel forces where they exist, but the long-term solution can only be political. Particular importance must be given to preventing the regionalization of conflicts and avoiding superpower involvement in them.

South American countries have not waged a major war among themselves for 45 years. The commission proposes that this practice of peace be consolidated through a South American commitment to peace and cooperation along the 25 territorial frontiers of the region.

The commission believes that democracy is the ultimate foundation of peace. A movement of public opinion is necessary to promote these views and generate pressure for democratic concepts of security that are appropriate for Latin America. In the end, both the armed forces and civilians must understand that modernizing security concepts and functions is best for all. This can be achieved best by working together, nationally and regionally, in a context of democratic development.

The writer, a former Chilean ambassador, is secretary-general of the South American Commission for Peace, Regional Security and Democracy. He contributed this comment to The International Herald Tribune.

## Recall Habib and Dismiss the Contras

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — No one should be surprised that the Reagan administration is backing away from the new Central American peace plan, since President Ronald Reagan has never wanted a negotiated settlement on any terms in his own life.

Although he has gone to the extreme, unfortunately the old pattern seems to be holding. Since the so-called Arias plan was agreed to by the five Central American governments:

• Philip Habib, the president's special negotiator, resigned abruptly, apparently because he favored — with Secretary of State George Shultz's support — the direct U.S.-Nicaraguan talks Mr. Reagan still rejects.

• Some U.S. representatives in Central America were told by Elliott Abrams to inform the five governments of Washington's misgivings about the agreement, based on its fear that Nicaragua will not abide by it. Mr. Abrams is the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs.

• Some administration officials are saying the peace plan cannot work unless U.S. aid to the contra in Nicaragua is continued even after a cease-fire is reached. The president

himself said in his weekly radio broadcast that U.S. support for the contras would have to continue at least until a cease-fire takes place.

The latter point may be fatal. The Sandinistas insist that as long as the United States supports the contras, they'll be forced by military necessity to impose the "emergency measures" they agreed under the Arias plan to dismantle. Already they have said that, if the aid continues, they cannot take these steps toward "democratization."

Thus, for the administration to continue the aid is to be seen in Latin America as proof that Mr. Reagan does not want a settlement, preferring instead to prolong the Nicaraguan civil war until the Sandinistas are overthrown. Already, Washington has a long record of thwarting peace negotiations — for example:

• In a secret background paper prepared for a National Security Council briefing on Oct. 30, 1984, participants were told: "We have trumped the latest Nicaraguan-Mexican efforts to rush signature of an unsatisfactory

Contadora Agreement.... We have effectively blocked Contadora Group efforts to impose the second draft of the Revised Contadora Act...."

• In a note of Nov. 23, 1984, only some phrases of which have been declassified, Robert McFarlane, then national security adviser, was informed by his deputy, Vice Admiral John Pindexter (apparently in a list of things to be done): "Continue active negotiations but agree on no treaty and agree to work out some way to support the contras either directly or indirectly. Withhold true objectives from staffs."

• Mr. Abrams, at a 1985 chiefs of mission conference in Panama from Sept. 8 to 10, made this among other points in a classified briefing paper: "We need to develop an active diplomacy now to head off efforts at Latin America solidarity aimed against the U.S. and our allies, whether they are sponsored by the support group, the Cubans or the Nicaraguans...."

That kind of underhanded diplomacy does not encourage belief that the administration now genuinely wants a negotiated settlement. And the president's right-wing supporters, alarmed by even tentative consideration of the Arias agreement, already are bringing heavy pressures against "abandonment" of the contras.

But the contras represent a policy that has failed militarily on the ground in Nicaragua and that may not prevail politically in a showdown congressional vote. Therefore the Arias plan ought to be welcome to Mr. Reagan, as an alternative offering the "democratization" of Nicaragua he claims to want, and promising the united moral pressures of the region and the hemisphere against the Soviet military base he claims to fear.

To develop that alternative, Mr. Reagan needs to lend unequivocal support to the completion of the regional agreement, including direct talks with the Sandinistas if need be. That is the best way to advance the United States' legitimate security interests in Central America, and the best hope of assuring measures to verify Nicaragua's compliance with its part of the bargain.

Aid to the contras obviously has no place in such an effort. Philip Habib does. Halting the aid and bringing back the other would put Mr. Reagan squarely where he most needs to be: behind the Arias plan.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1912: Diver Tests Device

PARIS — M. Maurice Fernet carried out some successful experiments [on Aug. 20] in walking under water along the bed of the Seine without the aid of a diver's dress. The apparatus he uses consists of a simple appliance covering the mouth and nostrils, so as to exclude the water, says the "Temps," while the air supply is assured by an india rubber tube into which air is forced by means of a bicycle pump from a boat on the surface of the water. Clad in an ordinary bathing costume, M. Fernet entered the water at twenty minutes past ten o'clock and remained immersed for ten minutes. The course he took in walking along the bed large bubbles of air that rose to the surface. M. Fernet made a second descent at 10.40 a.m., and again remained immersed for ten minutes.

### 1937: U.S. Ship Shelled

SHANGHAI — An American sailor was killed and 18 others wounded [on Aug. 20] when a shell struck the Augusta, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet, while it was lying at anchor outside Shanghai. All the sailors wounded were watching a motion-picture show on board the cruiser when the shelling occurred. According to reports, the Augusta was not seriously damaged, and the condition of the wounded is not serious. It was impossible to establish from, as its fall occurred simultaneously with the biggest Chinese air raid that has so far been staged. WASHINGTON — The shelling of the Augusta outside of Shanghai was minimized by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He stated that such incidents were almost inevitable under the prevailing circumstances.

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## OPINION

## Bring Up the Titanic's Safe, And Sink Senator Weicker

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK — Senator Lowell Weicker, I told you not, has galled the Senate of the United States into passing a bill to remove the R.M.S. Titanic from the customs territory of the United States for the purpose of commercial gain after the date of enactment of this act.

The news reports tell us that the French expedition that has been ex-

## ON THE RIGHT

ploring the Titanic for several weeks has fingered one of the ship's safes, which it is proceeding to remove. The \$2.25 million French expedition is underwritten by something called the Ocean Research Organization, a British corporation. There is also backing from an American television company.

There is a lot of talk circulating, some of it to the effect that artifacts taken from the Titanic are going into a French museum. There are plans for a televised opening of the safe, much as was done when the safe of the Andrea Doria was opened under spectacular auspices, giving the worldwide audience an intimate view of soggy, 30-year-old, low-denomination currency.

Now, one of Mr. Weicker's points is that American technology discovered the location of the Titanic, and that Dr. Robert Ballard, the scientist who led the expedition that discovered the Ti-

tan in 1985, recommended that the ship should be left undisturbed.

But why?

Eva Hart, 82, a survivor of the Titanic disaster, is quoted as saying: "The grave should be left alone. They're simply going to do it as fortune hunters, pillagers, pirates." Doing "it" means, we are to suppose, taking from the Titanic such oddments as plates, wine bottles, jewelry, strong-boxes that would otherwise remain within the vessel's creaky carapace.

One does not quite know what to make of it, and it does not help at all to read the remarks of Mr. Weicker when he introduced his bill. Sometimes, on reading the Republican from Connecticut and trying to understand him, one wishes one had been assigned to decipher the Rosetta stone. He told the Senate that "it is only a matter of time before the world is going to have to turn to these oceans for food and fuel."

So, "When the Earth does turn to the oceans for its food and its fuel, do not forget it has to be a resource that lasts millions of years rather than just a decade or two to satisfy our most immediate desires." Well, if we promise not to forget, then what? I mean, why does that have to do with the case for leaving the Titanic intact under the water?

Mr. Weicker assured his colleagues that he spoke with special qualifications on the subject. "As a proud lay member of that community, one who himself has spent days on the bottom of the ocean" and perhaps forgot suffi-



ciently to decompress on the way up.

Here is what troubles:

• Who told Congress it has any right to tell an American who wants a plate from the dining room of the Titanic, which an independent salvage operation pulls out and is willing to sell, that he or she cannot have it? The plate contains no commensurable goods. It is not a lethal instrument. It is not a threat to the separation of church and state. So who is Mr. Weicker to tell the American collector that he cannot be the willing buyer in dealing with a willing seller?

• I have several times sailed over the mortal remains of the Andrea Doria,

and record that there is no difference at all in the quality of the sensation sailing over it with its safe still in place or not in place. The Titanic is 1.5 miles (4 kilometers) below the surface of the ocean, and any yachtsman passing over it will be aware that he is doing so only by taking micrometers on his Geographical Positioning System. It is impossible to understand exactly why the sailor is supposed to feel different about the experience if the Titanic is missing its full inventory of kitchen equipment, which reposes now in the living rooms of collectors.

• If the Weicker vow were to be univer-

salized, would we need to return to the Pyramids everything that has been taken from them? Some of the treasures from the Pyramids reside in museums, some are privately owned. Many that are now in museums were once in private hands.

I, for one, admire the enterprise of the consortium that is spending much of the summer retrieving from utter uselessness the artifacts that, for some people, exercise an alluring historical appeal. I would not want one myself, but then I do not collect stamps, either, and my collection of fantasies by Lowell Weicker is so huge that I have run out of room.

Universal Press Syndicate.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## On the 'Islamic Bomb,' American Suspicion and the Costs

Despite the hue and cry for the last seven years about an "Islamic bomb" nothing has emerged. This should not be surprising. A developing country such as Pakistan cannot afford to indulge in the luxury of making nuclear weapons.

Pakistan, which suffers daily blackouts because of electricity load-shedding, has only a modest nuclear research program, with the goal of self-sufficiency in energy resources. Currently, more than 60 percent of its foreign earnings are expended on importing oil and related products.

In the United States, it is alleged that a Canadian citizen of Pakistani origin, Arshad Pervez, sought to export uranium steel to Pakistan and bribed an undercover agent to get the export license. In my opinion, he was entrapped by the U.S. government, which issued him a fake license. As a Harvard-educated lawyer, I believe that such a law-enforcement tactic is unconstitutional. If the export of the steel was banned, the U.S. government should have refused a license, rather than pretending to issue one.

Strong, high-quality steel is needed for rotors in nuclear-powered electrical-

generating stations and has a variety of other industrial uses. To connect maraging steel with nuclear bombs is like associating bedsteads with AIDS.

M. JAWAID IQBAL JAFREE,  
Attorney at Law,  
Lahore High Court,  
Lahore, Pakistan.

Though there is no tangible evidence to establish Pakistan's manufacture of nuclear weapons, suspicions and allegations have led to a threatened suspension of U.S. aid to Pakistan.

India exploded its first nuclear device in 1974. It has been importing heavy water and other materials from West Germany and the Soviet Union. But no country condemns India, and it continues to receive substantial financial and technical aid from all the donor countries. Pakistan, despite its best assurances, remains the main target of foreign criticism. "Islamic bomb in the making" is the cry, while the world continues to wink at the Indian bomb.

India's Dhruva nuclear reactor is not subject to the regulations of the Interna-

tional Atomic Energy Agency. Pakistan has presented several proposals for declaring South Asia to be a nuclear-free zone. These have been rejected by India. Islamabad also is willing to sign a non-proliferation treaty if India does.

IQBAL S. HUSSAIN,  
Bonn.

If U.S. law forbids foreign aid to countries that build nuclear weapons, why does Israel continue to receive about \$3 billion per year, although Washington knows full well that Israel has been producing weapons-grade plutonium? It has been reported that Israel has 50 bombs.

A. KOKHAR,  
London.

It is in the interest of the American people that the U.S. government should increase aid and cooperate in developing industries and nuclear energy in Pakistan. Pakistan is a dependable ally.

MOHAMMAD MUNIR,  
Frankfurt.

America does not seem to realize that Pakistan can survive very well without U.S. aid, as it has in the past. In the event of a breakdown of U.S.-

Pakistan relations America will be the greater loser. Let Washington realize that it has a good bargain at a cost of about \$6 per Pakistani per year.

S.M. ALI,  
London.

## Don't Hold Your Breath

So Erich Honecker, the East German head of state, is finally making his historic visit to West Germany. This is of course another confirmation of the new "open" policy of the Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev. There is here a dimly etched hint of possible German reunification in the distant future — like the hints of territorial revision in recent Soviet talks with the Chinese and Japanese.

West Germany, China and Japan must be excited by all these would-be Soviet bargaining chips proffered in the hope of less punishing military competition, more technology and more economic benefits. And perhaps some will expect Mr. Honecker, en route to Bonn through Berlin next month, to knock the Wall down on his way.

DONALD M. MUNSON,  
Singapore.

## 'Candide' Was a Winner

In reporting the death of an old friend and frequent collaborator, Hugh Wheeler, you said in some editions July 29 that his libretto for "Candide" was unsuccessful on the stage. Quite the contrary: It ran two-and-a-half years on Broadway (winning Tonys), and is one of the most successful productions of the New York State Opera.

HAL PRINCE,  
Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

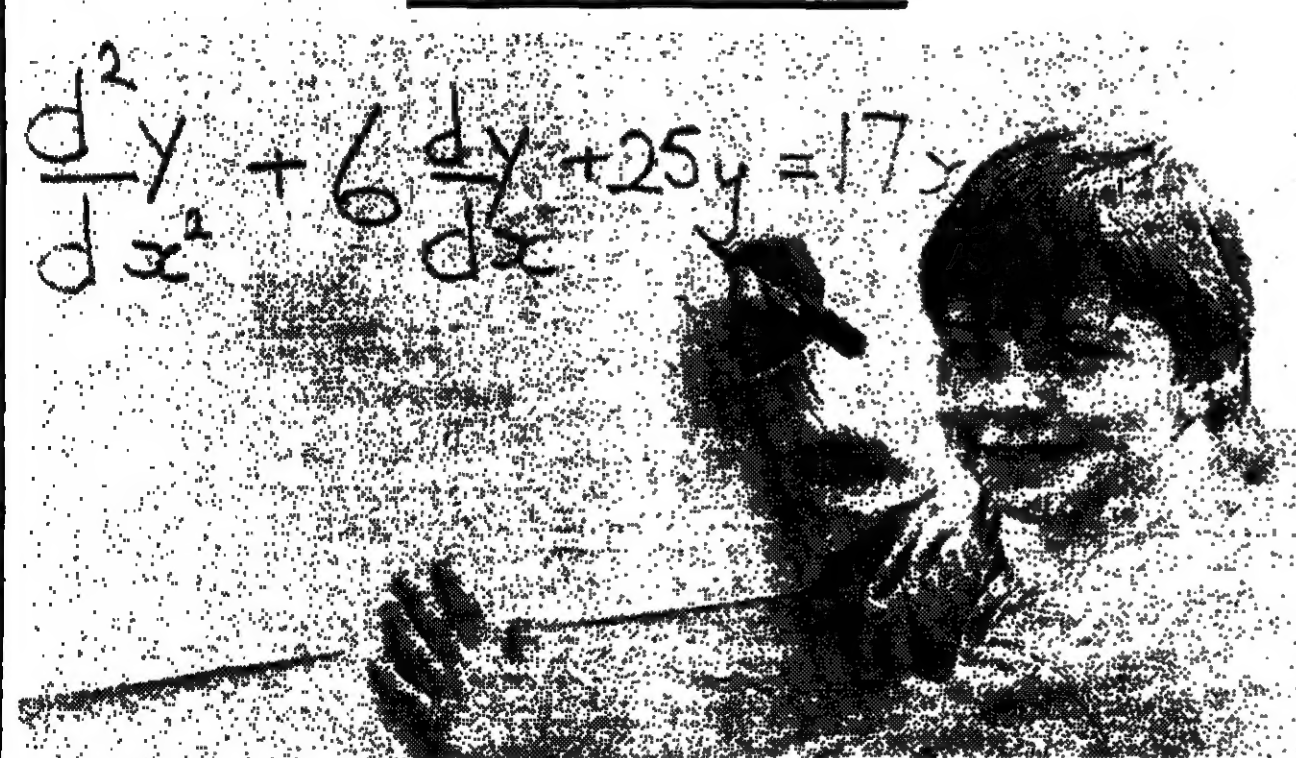
## Missiles: On the Right Track

Regarding the report "Soviet Is Said to Deploy Rail Missile" (Aug. 10):

Soviet deployment of rail-mobile SSX-24 missiles may be Amtrak's salvation. President Reagan's propensity for funding military or nonmilitary projects indicates an ideal solution: adding an extra car, containing a nuclear missile or serving as a decoy, to Amtrak trains. The downside would be Amtrak's poor record for being on schedule. Washington might not know where the missiles were, either.

ELLIOT J. PALAY,  
Munich.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS



NO PROBLEM — John Adams, 9, of Asfordby in Lincolnshire, England, is the youngest person ever to pass an A Level examination, usually taken by students

aged 17 and 18 before entering a university. John breezed through the test, including the math questions, and confidently left the room with 15 minutes to spare.

## West German Greens Set Up Bank to Fund Ecology Projects

Frankfurt, the West German financial capital, may soon house the world's first ecology oriented bank. The Oekobank, set up as a cooperative, would grant loans on a priority basis to companies using or developing new forms of waste recycling and clean energy, as well as other "alternative" cultural and social projects.

The idea dates to 1983, when the Greens party started thinking about creating a bank that would finance environmental and pacifist projects. The foundation set up to create the bank had no difficulty in raising the initial capital of six million Deutsche marks (\$3.4 million) demanded by the Federal Credit Control Office. About 12,000 people put in 7.3 million Deutsche marks and shareholders agreed to seek no return on their money for two years to help the bank get started.

But it took several years to find the two experienced bankers required by the Federal Control Office to head a new bank. Last month, the office finally accepted Hans-Peter Schreiner, 39, and Franz Lässig, 51. The bank has put together a six-member board of directors and will apply for a license in a few weeks. The Oekobank plans to open its doors in January 1988.

## Law Banning a Sore Subject Takes Effect in British Schools

Few British pupils are likely to shed tears over the disappearance of the centuries-old tradition of caning. A legal ban on corporal punishment in public schools went into effect

Saturday, making Britain the last European country to abolish such punishment for misbehavior.

The ban comes after decades of campaigning against corporal punishment by parents' and teachers' groups. In 1982, the European Court of Human Rights ordered Britain to allow parents a final say on whether their children could be caned. But several attempts to outlaw caning were defeated in Parliament before the law was approved July 1986, by only one vote. The can, a thin stick, or the tawse, a leather strap popular with teachers in Scotland, have been used to beat pupils on the palms or buttocks.

Children from well-to-do families, however, may not have seen the end of caning. The new law protects children who attend private schools and whose fees are partly paid by the state, but it specifically excludes pupils whose fees are paid by their parents.

## Around Europe

Cannes, the resort on the French Riviera, is witnessing a war on wheels this summer. It began in mid-July when Jean-Marc Daucourt, 28, set up a small business consisting of eight pousse-pousse, or pedicabs, with students pedaling tourists up and down the boulevards. Within days, the city's 155 taxi drivers complained of unfair competition, staged street protests and even attacked the tricycles. Although the police said there was nothing illegal about the pedicabs, Mayor Anne-Marie Dupuy barred them from parking and circulating in the city. Mr. Daucourt, contending he has created jobs, has appealed to a labor tribunal. Meanwhile his pedicabs, now numbering 16, continue to pick up tourists and collect fares.

British travel agents offer the cheapest deals in Europe for package tours to the Mediterranean, and West Germans the most expensive, according to the European Bureau of Consumer Unions. A survey of 101 identical vacation trips to Spain, Portugal and Greece showed that the West Germans, Dutch and Belgians pay up to 30 percent more than their British counterparts, the organization said. Of 57 package tours, British travel agents offered the cheapest deal in 40 cases while West German packages were the most expensive in 37 cases. The survey was carried out in Denmark, Belgium, Britain, West Germany, the Netherlands, France and Ireland.

Contrary to popular belief, violence on British television has decreased over the past 15 years, according to a survey carried out for the British Broadcasting Corp. In that time, the number of violent acts shown each hour on television came down from 2.3 in 1971 to 2.07 in 1986. U.S. television programs shown in Britain were found to be more than three times as violent as British ones. The study, based on the analysis of 2,078 programs shown on Britain's four channels from May to September last year, graded violence from a mild push to extreme violence on a scale of one to 10.

An 11-year-old Russian girl who fell asleep after picking tomatoes in the sun swallowed a semipoisonous snake, the Soviet newspaper Pravda reported. She woke up choking and was rushed to a clinic in Baku, the capital of the Azerbaijan Republic. After drinking a salt solution, she coughed up a 26-inch (65-centimeter) Caucasian cat snake.

—SYTSKE LOOLIJEN

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International Herald Tribune

## WEEKEND

- American Conductors
- Web of Intrigue in Italy
- Movies for Teen-agers

## CRITICS' CHOICE

## LONDON

## Images of a Foreign Place

■ Why is Canaletto's London light and airy, while Whistler's is nocturnal and foggy? That is one of the questions that the art historian Malcolm Warner sets out to answer in the show "The Image of London: Views by Travelers and Emigrants 1550-1920," at the Barbican Art Gallery through Oct. 18. Other famous artists who recorded what they saw in and felt about London — sometimes spending great time and effort — are Doré, Monet, Pissarro, Derain, Géricault and Toulouse-Lautrec. The show comprises more than 250 works of art, juxtaposed with literary descriptions, period foreign maps and contemporary illustrated travel literature and guides.

## EUROPEAN TOUR

## Return of the Philadelphians

■ The Philadelphia Orchestra under its music director, Riccardo Muti, opens a nine-city, 13-concert European tour with its first appearances in Helsinki since 1955 — concerts Aug. 27 and 28 in Finlandia Hall. On Aug. 30 and 31 come the orchestra's first appearances at the Salzburg Festival, followed by concerts at the Alte Oper in Frankfurt (Sept. 2), La Scala in Milan (where Muti is also music director, Sept. 3), the Lucerne Festival (Sept. 5 and 6), the Philharmonie in West Berlin (Sept. 7 and 8), the Amsterdam Concertgebouw (Sept. 9), the Philharmonie am Gasteig in Munich (Sept. 11) and the Théâtre Municipal de Paris-Châtelet (Sept. 12). The repertoire includes Berlioz's "Roman Carnival" overture and "Symphonie Fantastique," Stravinsky's 1919 "Firebird" suite, Hindemith's Symphony in E flat, the Notturmo for Strings and Harp by the American composer Irving Fine, and works by Beethoven, Brahms, Strauss, Respighi and Verdi. The orchestra last toured Europe in 1984.

## NEW YORK

## Exploring the Dreyfus Affair



■ One of the most tumultuous events of modern French history, the Dreyfus affair, will get a thorough airing in a show at New York's Jewish Museum. "The Dreyfus Affair: Art, Truth and Justice" will explore all aspects of the case of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, falsely accused of treason, convicted, cleared and finally pardoned and rehabilitated into the French Army in a political scandal that rocked turn-of-the-century France. The exhibition, which runs from Sept. 13 through Jan. 14, includes films, paintings, sculpture, newspapers and other publications, posters, documents and memorabilia. Among the major artists represented are Degas, Pissarro, Toulouse-Lautrec, Rodin, Félix Vallotton and Emile Gallé.

## 150 Years of Tiffany Creations

■ A series of galas and exhibitions is planned for the 150th anniversary of the silver, jewelry and decorative arts designers Tiffany & Company, which first gained worldwide attention at the 1876 Paris world exhibition. After a gala on Sept. 14 at the Metropolitan Museum, an exhibition at the museum, including about 20 objects of silver and gold made by Tiffany between 1850 and 1900 as well as drawings relating to the design and realization of the objects, runs from Sept. 16 to Jan. 10. (The world's largest collection of Tiffany glass is also to be found in New York, as part of the New York Historical Society's permanent collection at Central Park West between 76th and 77th streets.) Other exhibitions include: "The Silver of Tiffany & Co., 1850-1987" at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston from Sept. 9 to Nov. 8; "Tiffany: 150 Years of Gems and Jewelry" at the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago from Nov. 7 to Feb. 6; and "Marks of Achievement: Four Centuries of American Presentation Silver" at the Houston Museum of Fine Arts, which opens on Oct. 9.

## A Red Grooms Carnival

■ Red Grooms, who at 50 is one of the United States' favorite artists, is being given a major retrospective at the Whitney Museum of American Art in New York, where 55 of his sculptural environments can be seen through Oct. 18. The show has transformed the Whitney's fourth floor into a carnival of garish colors, humorous forms and raucous sound effects. The works, known as sculptio-pictoramas, include his historical satire, "City of Chicago"; his most ambitious site recreation, "Ruckus Rodeo"; and "Ruckus Manhattan" which is represented by such major components as "Subway" (photograph, with Grooms), "City of New York Marine and Aviation Ferry," "Woodworth Building" and "Wall Street." Grooms uses bits and pieces of cloth, lace, tapestry and rugs, paper, cardboard, canvas, chicken wire, bubble plastic insulating material, wood and various metals to make his works, many of which the viewer can walk through.

## DUBLIN

## Irish Women Artists

■ Irish women show their talent in three shows here. Two (at the National Gallery of Ireland and the Hugh Lane Gallery) are devoted to works of former centuries, but tend to strain credibility and the criteria of quality by showing such watercolorists as the Duchesses of St. Albans and Leinster. The third (at the Douglas Hyde Gallery of Trinity) features works of this century. Bruce Arnold, writing in the catalogue for the joint show, calls Mainie Jellett (1897-1944) "the single greatest force for change in art in Ireland between the two world wars." Among the contemporary artists being shown are Anne Madden, Kathy Prandergerst, Anna Kitchie, Camille Souter and Mary Fari Powers.

(Michael Gilson)

## A Model for Great Museums

by John Russell

CHICAGO — The redesigned and re-installed galleries at the Art Institute of Chicago are by common consent a model of what such things should be. Not only do we see great and famous works of art in profusion, but we are led to look with fresh eyes at others, not so famous and perhaps not always so great, that have been placed in such a way as to hold our attention. The adventure speaks throughout for a curatorial intelligence that is as radical as it is unostentatious. At every turn we are enriched, and when we are all done with the tour we walk out with a headful of new ideas and a sweet persistent exhilaration. What more can we ask of a museum?

The 42 galleries constitute, in effect, a museum within the museum. They offer us a fundamental re-reading and reshaping of the Art Institute's holdings of European art from around 1450 to 1900. Earlier installations of the material had somewhat skirted the central fact about it, which is that where European art is concerned the Art Institute is very strong indeed in the 19th-century and relatively (or intermittently) weak elsewhere.

One way to deal with that is to give each period roughly equal time and hope that nobody will notice the ups and downs that result. Under the new dispensation, which we owe to James N. Wood, the director of the Art Institute, Richard D. Brettell, curator of European painting, and Douglas Drulik, curator of prints and drawings, there is no trace of any such tendency. The number of works on view has been cut by a third, and the representation of the 19th century has been doubled. The collection is shown in strength, therefore, with a bunched power in the last three decades of the 19th century that would be hard to equal anywhere.

Furthermore, the redesigning of the galleries has made it possible for prints and drawings and paintings on paper to be shown almost side by side with oil paintings. Many a provocative conjunction results, together with others that we have often imagined but never expected to see, in view of the low levels of light that are now mandatory for the display of works on paper.

This is the more welcome in that during the long curatorship of the late Harold Joachim (1958-83) the Art Institute built up a collection of works on paper that ideally complements its monumental holdings of European 19th-century painting. Brettell said lately that the Art Institute's collection of French Impressionism is "in a sense, the most representative in the world. The Musée d'Orsay possesses a larger and finer collection of paintings, but has very few prints or drawings by the Impressionists, and none of the other three great American collections — in Boston, New York or Washington — have either the range or depth in painting, drawing and printmaking."

This is a big claim, but the new installation supports it. From the moment that we get to the top of the staircase and see in the distance Seurat's "Sunday Afternoon on the Island of La Grande Jatte" (newly reframed in the style that Seurat himself favored) we have a feeling that nothing is going to go wrong. And it doesn't, either. There is nothing flimsy about a museum that can hang six of Monet's "Haystacks" of 1891 side by side. Flank them with no fewer than 10 other Monets and round off the room with five major Cézannes and six substantial paintings by Gauguin.

That particular room is necessarily a large one, but the new installation is just as impressive on the scale of what used to be called a collector's cabinet. It is full, moreover, of works that tease and provoke on a very high level. One such is the large, unfinished and enigmatic study of female bathers that dates from the last decade of Degas's working life. Executed in pastel and charcoal on large sheets of tracing paper, pieced together and mounted on board, it is the very reverse of the easy, accessible Degas that wins every heart in the auction room.

It is problematic, incoherent and difficult to read. The woman in the water looks like a hippopotamus. Two of the others could be wrestlers, not bathers. There is something wonderfully perverse about the use of tracing paper, that most insubstantial of supports, for figures that are some of the most monumental in 19th-century art, and certainly among the strongest ever attempted in pastel. But we know it for the work of a great artist who never stopped growing.

In the adjacent corridor in which the level of light allows for the display of related drawings and works on paper, many a surprise is in store. If we think of

drawing in terms of marks in graphite on fine paper, there is Toulouse-Lautrec's "Macarons in Jockey Costume" to prove that "works on paper" can be every bit as arresting as works on canvas. In Cézanne's late watercolor of three skulls the dim light brings out the full intensity not only of the bone-white skulls but of the wild chromatic background against which they are set.

There are private statements, like the erotic monotype that Degas gave to the critic Philippe Burty. And there are recent acquisitions, like the illustration by Renoir for Zola's novel "L'Assommoir." This is a lively little scene, with a feathery touch that we recognize at once as Renoir's, but it does not even begin to evoke the gross, heavy-muscled women that Zola brought to unforgettable life on the page. And sometimes the corridor takes over the function of the bigger galleries and shows us a small masterpiece of painting that demands to be looked at closely. The supreme example of this may be the final study by Seurat for his "Bathing Party at Asnières," where the freshness of the limpid, high-keyed paint reminds us that, because of the darkening of some of his pigments, some of Seurat's great finished statements no longer look quite as he wished.

The new installation is not chronological. The Art Institute has a recent acquisition, "Mater Dolorosa" by Diego Bouts. It has lately cleaned its "Annunciation" by the Maître de Moulins to excellent effect. It has a linenwood Madonna, dated around 1500, by a follower of Veit Stoss that is always a pleasure to see again. But these things do not turn up at the outset. They are placed immediately after the great room devoted to Monet, Cézanne and Gauguin. Thereafter, we work our way forward, with many a stimulating

Continued on page 9



Manet's "Mocking of Christ" seen through the doorway of a corridor hung with drawings at the Art Institute of Chicago. Right, Corot's "Interrupted Reading."



## Looking for Literary Heirs of Italo Calvino

by Sergio Perosa

ON HIS sudden death two years ago, Italo Calvino left no true literary children, only *nipotini*, little nephews (as we call them in Italy), half affectionately, half disparagingly, and some quarrels. Calvino, the only Italian novelist who could have been a suitable candidate for the Nobel prize, died at a relatively early age and in the full enjoyment of his powers: "He became his admirers," as W.H. Auden sang of W.B. Yeats in his elegy, he survived in his books, but not as a source of literary inspiration.

The sheer variety of his forms and interests — narrative, ideological and otherwise, ranging from poetic to social realism, from allegorical fables to science fiction, from the "sea of objectivity" he celebrated in an essay to self-reflective, artificially constructed fiction, from political engagement to literature as a puzzle or a game of chess — prevented it, and caused uneasiness and embarrassment, even resentment.

Two well-publicized conferences mounted to solemnize his demise, as seems to be customary in Italy in such cases, ended in very significant partial failures. Critics of different schools, on learning of each other's presence, failed to appear; others, in sympathy

or in protest, withdrew. The assessment of Calvino's varied claims to literary achievement and fame was even more checkered than expected, and gave many young writers the longed-for occasion or pretext to proclaim themselves, with the usual Italian pomposity whenever literature is concerned, the only true heirs of Calvino. Self-aggrandizement followed self-proclamation. Even worse — or indeed, more revealing of contemporary trends and strains — was the outcome of the Calvino Prize immediately established to honor the master and to be awarded to an unpublished work of fiction. The judges were flooded with entries. With a show of courage rather unusual in such cases, they refused to award the prize. All entries were judged to be below acceptable standards.

Does this imply that the level of current fiction writing in Italy is below the level of minimal dignity? Or is it simply that, to put it mildly, prizes now seem to outnumber the appearance of new works? According to an article by Valerio Riva in *Corriere della Sera*, estimates are that 1,438 literary prizes are given out every year.

Besides the established prizes — Bagutta, Strega, Viareggio, Campiello, etc. — every city, summer resort, mountain place, watering spa, every upcoming business concern or prestigious firm, wants its own literary prize. Awards are as a rule fairly rich. Which local administration, or board of directors, would grudge a few million lire for such worthy purposes, to get what in television jargon is known as *ritorno d'immagine*, a positive feedback?

Except that no TV and no serious newspaper can cover such a gigantic display of sponsorship. Moreover, even if some 12,000 titles are published each year in Italy, those include only between 100 and 200 new literary works by Italian writers. Each one, therefore, seems entitled to some 10 prizes. As a result, literary prizes are indeed short of candidates, fight for them and must beat the competition by awarding their prizes before the others do.

Sometimes they choose to give them to books not yet published, hoping that they will be eventually delivered. While the same (few) critics in the same (many) juries receive the same (few) books deserving attention, authors are coaxed into participating — competing is obviously no longer the right word — here rather than there; they are drawn by persuasion, lures, threats, extra bonuses, to this rather than to that place or prize.

In turn they, the writers, write books with this or that specific literary prize in mind: One type of novel is more suited for the Strega (a rather mundane prize, devoted to stylish writing and recherche forms of fiction), another for the Viareggio (a more austere prize, more inclined to political engagement and socially conscious literature). Publication is timed to meet the deadlines for the more prestigious prizes, so as to avoid conflict or overlapping, and to please the juries.

Books then are more and more written for prizes rather than for readers. By now dust jackets of novels cannot accommodate and advertise all the prizes and blessings bestowed on them. So many literary (and financial) recognitions cancel each other out. The number of buyers — let alone readers — does not increase as a result, while local or managerial hopes for promotion and advertisement are basically defeated.

Why then are so many books of fiction and similar kinds still being written by industrious and untiring writers? One reason is obviously that the publishing trade needs constant refueling. Another, subtler reason may be found in what has been termed *l'effetto Eco* — the "echo effect" of Umberto Eco's huge international success, "Il Nome Della Rosa." One best seller of such magnitude has not only awakened undreamed-of hopes of big financial returns for writers, not to mention cultural recognition.

A third reason is that even a poor novel has the chance of being made into a successful movie or TV serial. The poorer the novel, the better the chance, and this seems exactly what is happening.

The Italian fiction writer, therefore, seems to try for these three nonexclusive, perhaps mutually supporting aims: one or more literary prizes, a movie remake, above all the chances of following in the wake of the *effetto Eco*. This may be true elsewhere as well; but in Italy it seems more obvious and more blatant, owing to the crowded nature of the establishment.

There is no doubt that the "Eco effect" has had very beneficial results abroad: a wider audience for Italian writers, more translations, a greater presence of Italian culture and Italian literature in the universities and the press. At home, however, it has stirred more hopes than it can fulfill, awakened more dreams than can be realized, urged more attempts at literary fame than are compatible with existing talents.

Continued on page 9





## WEEKEND

## A New Age for American Conductors

by Michael Kimmelman

COLLECTIVELY, they may not possess the skills and experience of their European colleagues, and they remain a fraction of the native-born conductors working in the United States. Yet despite considerable odds, American opera conductors are, for the first time, making a significant claim on the podiums of major houses in the United States and abroad.

"They are emerging somehow despite the system, not because of it," said Beverly Sills, general director of the New York City Opera. In the United States, the tradition of musical theater has been oriented strongly toward Broadway, while opera, with its foreign languages and conventions, has never sunk popular roots very deep. As a result, the training system through which generations of European opera conductors have progressed has no equivalent in the United States. A change may be in the offing, prompted by the presence of so many aspiring American opera conductors.

James Levine, artistic director of the Met,

has long been described as an exception proving the rule about opera conductors from the United States. Now, however, there are also Dennis Russell Davies (music director of Bonn), James Conlon (principal conductor in Cologne), John Nelson (music director of the Opera Theater of St. Louis), John DeMain (music director of the Houston Grand Opera), Willie Anthony Waters (artistic director of the Miami Opera), as well as Christopher Keene, Michael Tilson Thomas, Leonard Slatkin and John Mauceri, who make guest appearances in major houses.

A younger group—generally under 40—includes Thomas Fulton, Hal France, Joseph Rescigno, George Manahan, Richard Buckley, Scott Bergeson, Hugh Wolff, Judith Somogi and Arthur Fagen. Paradoxically, while their presence seems a healthy sign, it also highlights continuing problems the United States faces in developing decent opera conductors, for too few of them, as yet, bear the stamp of real excellence.

These musicians have pursued careers along various routes, some of which have led through the opera houses of Europe, some of which have crossed the podiums of Ameri-

can symphony orchestras, a few of which have not strayed far from the stages of U.S. opera companies.

For more than a century, the American musical tradition has been predominantly symphonic, perpetuated by countless small-town and big-city orchestras and bolstered by waves of European musicians composing principally for large instrumental forces. American composers have also focused on orchestral music, and accordingly, American conservatories have trained conductors for work in a symphonic setting.

The development of aspiring maestros has been supported through an elaborate network of contests and grants. The path from conducting student to the music director's post of a major American symphony orchestra is long but far less rocky now than it used to be, when prejudices against native conductors were greater.

Opera, by comparison, is neglected, and conductors who have wanted to make a career in the field have generally had to leave for Europe, where dozens of opera companies operate year-round.

The classic progression from coach to assistant conductor to first conductor to general music director has produced virtually all the great maestros of Europe. Max Rudolf, a former conductor and administrator at the Met who, until recently, taught at the Curtis Institute in Philadelphia, remembers leading dozens of operas during his years as a coach and assistant under Karl Böhm and George Szell in Darmstadt, West Germany, and in Prague. "I conducted many operas for the first time without rehearsal," Rudolf said. "I learned the scores thoroughly and knew how to handle the job."

Arthur Fagen is a young American who has gone through the system more recently, working first as an assistant to Christoph von Dohnanyi in Frankfurt, moving to houses in Holland and West Germany as a first conductor and serving most recently as chief conductor of a company in Belgium. At 36, Fagen said he has conducted more than

50 operas and is used to doing four or five performances a week.

In the United States, by contrast, there is simply no way for an opera conductor to get such experience.

"The system of training opera conductors properly depends on having many companies running year-round, which we don't have in this country," said Ardis Kravitz, general manager of the Lyric Opera of Chicago. Dino Yampopoulos, until recently artistic director of the Academy of Vocal Arts in Philadelphia, elaborated: "Without regular houses there's no chance to get a steady living as a coach and assistant conductor."

It is not that most of the major houses do not hire Americans: The Chicago Lyric, for instance, has engaged Keene, Davies, Tilson Thomas and Conlon for the 1987-88 season. But the number of dates available at the major American houses remains low. As a result, said Kravitz, "our ability to nurture young opera conductors here is crippled."

Grants are few compared to the number available for symphony conductors in the United States. European opera houses and state subsidies, of course, are favored by state subsidies, which support the number of troupes necessary to create a strong development system. What is needed in the United States, added Sills, are grants to cover apprenticeships with leading opera conductors.

Even those who have worked as coaches at a place like the Met or served as assistant conductors in Houston or San Francisco or Chicago are faced with few alternatives for a next step. The small companies in the United States to which they would naturally progress as directors do hire mostly Americans but provide little money and scant experience.

How is it, then, that Americans have begun conducting opera in major houses? Dennis Russell Davies has gotten major posts in West Germany with relatively little experience. An appearance by Davies at the Netherlands Opera led to an invitation to Bayreuth and, in turn, to an offer of general music director for the Stuttgart Opera. "I was very lucky," Davis said. "Being from a



Michael Tilson Thomas.

foreign country made me an exotic bird and that helped."

He added that the presence of James Kulkas in Stuttgart as his principal conductor proved enormously helpful during the early years, when Davies' repertory was small. Kulkas, who had come up through the European system, could conduct more than 100 operas on a moment's notice.

The careers of DeMain and Hal France illustrate what faces a conductor who does not leave the United States. They make do as best they can.

France, 34, was a pianist who coached at Juilliard's American Opera Center, where he developed an interest in conducting. After attending conservatory in Cincinnati, he was invited by DeMain to become an assistant in Houston. By the time he left in 1984 to strike out on his own, he was conducting 10 productions a season, including performances for students, in parks and on tour.

After Houston, "it was very hard at first," France lamented. He was engaged for a few dates but "there just are not that many opportunities in this country." Finally, after a guest appearance at the Lake George Opera Festival, in Glens Falls, New York,

France was invited to become that company's music director for its short, summer season. By this point in his career, said the musician, he has conducted 25 operas.

Like others from the United States—Mauceri and Thomas Schippers, for example—DeMain worked as a pianist and conductor in musical theater. He accompanied vocal students at Juilliard, then worked as an associate conductor on a series of opera productions for public television.

After receiving a Rudel Award, which gave him an opportunity to learn all aspects of a music director's post at the New York City Opera, he received an Exxon grant to serve as an associate conductor of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra. After two years, DeMain took a position as conductor of the Texas Opera Theater, the touring arm of the Houston Grand Opera, and began to work his way up in that company. The 43-year-old conductor counts roughly 40 operas in his repertory.

"I look at myself and say, 'Where do I go from here?'" DeMain said.

Michael Kimmelman wrote this article for The New York Times.



James Conlon, principal conductor in Cologne.

Jack Marshall

## INTERNATIONAL ARTS GUIDE

## ENGLAND

## LONDON:

British Museum (tel: 636.1555)  
— To Aug. 31: Drawing in England from Hilliard to Hogarth: 200 drawings (16th-18th centuries) by 72 artists.  
— To Sept. 20: Ceramic Art of the Italian Renaissance.

Hayward Gallery (tel: 928.57.08)

— To Sept. 27: 140 drawings by French Surrealist artist André Masson done between 1922-1974.  
— To Sept. 27: Gilbert and George Pictures 1982-1986.  
Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52)  
— To Oct. 25: Master Drawings from the Ian Woodner Collection. Over 100 drawings from the early

Renaissance to the Impressionists.  
— To Aug. 23: The Academy's 219th Summer Exhibition of contemporary art.

Tate Gallery (tel: 821.13.13)  
— To Aug. 31: A retrospective of the American Abstract Expressionist Mark Rothko (1903-1970) including about one hundred oils, acrylics and watercolors.

National Maritime Museum, Greenwich (tel: 858.44.22)  
— To 1988: Australia 200: historical materials focus on the sailing of the first fleet to Australia in May 1787.

Whitechapel Art Gallery (tel: 377.01.07)  
— To Sept. 6: A major exhibition

of the work of American-born sculptor Sir Jacob Epstein (1880-1959).

Victoria and Albert Museum (tel: 589.63.71)  
— To Sept. 13: The design work of Finnish architect Alvar Aalto.

## FRANCE

## PARIS:

Grand Palais (tel: 42.61.54.10)  
— To Jan. 3: Le troisième œil de Jacques-Henri Lartigue: photographs, 1902-1928.  
Musée de la Publicité (tel: 42.46.13.09)  
— To Nov. 9: Rare Art Nouveau poster-art: Montmartre artists,

work from the Viennese Secession, Catalan and American works.

Musée de la Mode et du Costume (tel: 47.20.85.23)  
— To Sept. 30: 80 examples of leading designer fashion of the 1930s including Chanel, Molynoux, Schiaparelli.

Musée Jacquemart-André (tel: 43.29.55.10)  
— To Aug. 31: Jewelry and precious objects by Fabergé from the Forbes Magazine Collection, including jeweled Easter eggs made for the Russian imperial court.

Musée National d'Histoire Naturelle, Jardin des Plantes (tel: 45.87.00.28)  
— To Oct. 31: Treasures of Tibet: A rare exhibition of objects from the kingdom of Gugu in western Tibet which date mostly from the 10th to the 15th century.

Musée de l'Orangerie (tel: 42.97.48.16)  
— To Sept. 28: 80 drawings by Raoul Dufy for "La Fée Électrique," the 10 by 70 meter mural in the city of Paris's modern art museum.

Musée Galerie de la Seita (45.55.91.50)  
— To Aug. 29: Photographs by Emile Zola: 200 pictures taken between 1888 and 1902.

Musée Rodin (tel: 47.05.01.34)  
— To Aug. 31: 100 Rodin marbles on view for the first time in 50 years.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 46.33.90.36)  
— To Sept. 20: A 50th anniversary commemoration of the 1937 Paris world's fair, L'exposition internationale des arts et techniques dans la vie moderne.

To Aug. 30: L'Art Independent 1895-1937: a partial recreation of the 1937 exhibition of the same title. 350 works by Matisse, Picasso, Chirico, Rousseau, Modigliani and others.

MARSEILLE:  
Centre de la Vieille Charité (tel: 91.31.66.22)  
— Le Corbusier and the Mediterranean: drawings, photographs and notes documenting Le Corbusier's Mediterranean travels.

## GERMANY

BERLIN:  
Martin Gropius-Bau (tel: 21.22.21.23)  
— To Nov. 22: Berlin-Berlin: The central exhibition of the city's 750th anniversary celebrations: 4000 books, art works, documents and artifacts relating to Berlin's history.

Städtische Kunsthalle (tel: 261.70.67)  
— To Sept. 15: Retrospective of the work of Mexican painter Diego Rivera (1886-1957).

## HILDESHEIM:

Römer-Palais Museum (tel: 1.59.79)  
— To Nov. 29: Egypt's Rise to World Power: 300 archaeological treasures from the first 1500 years of the New Kingdom (1550-1400 B.C.), including many pieces loaned by other museums.

KASSEL:  
Museum Fridericianum  
— To Sept. 20: Documenta 8: the 8th edition of the celebrated contemporary art's fair includes works by 200 artists—design and architecture, painting, electronic music and video art.

## ITALY

## FLORENCE:

Palazzo Medici-Riccardi (tel: 55.27.60)  
— To Sept. 27: Gold from Kiev: loan exhibition of 119 objects and artifacts from the Ukraine, 8th c. B.C. to 8th c. A.D.

## MILAN:

Galleria d'Arte Moderna (tel: 70.28.19)  
— To Sept. 6: Carlo Carrà (1881-1966): includes works of the artist's futurist and between the wars periods.

ROMA:  
Palazzo Braschi (tel: 687.58.80)  
— To Sept. 16: Carlo Carrà: about 200 paintings by the Italian futurist.

VENICE:  
Museo Correr (tel: 25625)  
— To Oct. 18: Henri Matisse and Italy: over 300 works—paintings, drawings, cut outs and the totality of Matisse's sculptural work.

Palazzo Grassi (tel: 710.711)  
— To Oct. 18: Jean Tinguely: 300 moving sculptures in scrap metal by the Swiss artist done between 1954-87.

## THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM:  
Rijksmuseum (tel: 63.21.21)  
— To Sept. 27: James Ensor (1860-1949): 140 drawings and prints and six large-scale paintings by the Belgian artist.

ROTTERDAM:  
Museum voor Volkenkunde (tel: 010.411.055)  
— To Sept. 27: A selection of the recently renovated museum's most prized holdings of folk and tribal art objects from around the world.

## SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH:  
National Gallery (tel: 556.89.21)  
— To Oct. 11: French Master

Drawings from Stockholm: 125 works from the Swedish National Museum's collection of 18th century French art.

## SPAIN

## MADRID:

Centro de Arte Reina Sofia (tel: 467.5062)  
— To Sept. 15: Art from the Spanish Pavilion at the 1937 Paris international exhibition: works by Picasso, Calder, Sert and others who took part.

— To Sept. 6: A retrospective of 100 paintings by Colombian artist Fernando Botero.

## SWITZERLAND

LA CHAUX-DE-FONDS:  
Musée International d'Horlogerie (tel: 23.62.63)  
— To Sept. 27: The Hand and the Tool: over 200 tools and instruments illustrate the evolution of watchmaking from 1750-1920.

BASEL:  
Kunstmuseum (tel: 22.08.28)  
— To Sept. 27: Dutch Painting of the 17th Century: works from the Principality of Liechtenstein and Swiss collections.

GENEVA:  
Musée Rath.  
— To Sept. 20: Alexandre Calame (1810-1864): the first retrospective devoted to this Swiss romantic painter. (A parallel exhibition of Calame drawings is at Geneva's Musée d'art et d'histoire).

LAUSANNE:  
Fondation de l'Hermitage (tel: 021.20.50.01)  
— To Oct. 18: René Magritte: a retrospective of over 200 paintings, half of which never before shown in public.

LUGANO:  
Villa Favosita (tel: 091.521.741)  
— To Nov. 15: 40 Impressionist and Postimpressionist paintings lent by the Hermitage in Leningrad and the Pushkin Museum in Moscow, with works by Cézanne, Gauguin, Matisse, Renoir, Monet, Picasso.

MARTIGNY:  
Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 026.39.78)  
— To Nov. 200 paintings, drawings and graphic works by Toulouse-Lautrec loaned by the Lautrec museum in Albi and Swiss museums.

ZÜRICH:  
Kunsthallen (tel: 251.67.65)  
— To Aug. 23: A large-scale Delacroix retrospective of paintings, drawings and engravings from museums and collections from around the world.

## UNITED STATES

## NEW YORK:

Cooper-Hewitt Museum (tel: 860.6868)  
— To Oct. 11: Art Nouveau Bing: The influence of Siegfried Bing (1838-1905) on Art Nouveau illustrated by 200 exhibits—prints, posters, decorative art objects and furniture.

— To Nov. 8: Underground Images: Subway posters 1947-1987. Guggenheim Museum (tel: 360.35.00)

— To Aug. 23: A Joan Miró retrospective, with more than a hundred paintings, as well as sculpture and drawings on view.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.94.00)  
— To Sept. 8: Bertinart 1961-87: Works by both German and foreign artists working in Berlin over the past 25 years.

— To Sept. 15: Mario Bellini: A retrospective. 50 examples of the furniture and industrial designs by the contemporary Italian designer.

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Netherlands Fl.	630	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3.05	S.Kr. 1,110
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## WEEKEND

Recent Teen Movies:  
So Real, So Untrue

by Alice McDermott

**B**EFORE I became a teenager in the mid-'60s, my clearest vision of what it would be like to be one was taken from the movies, and while I thought Andy Hardy adorable and Annette and Frankie clearly self-satisfied, the one image that seemed to me to define what life would entail was the final scene in "West Side Story," where the dying Tony sang with the tear-filled Maria "There's a Place for Us."

The message, of course, was that there wasn't. Or that the place for them was only the tragic dark night of the deserted school yard. The message was one that loomed over the ordinary threats of adolescence: that your body might grow, or might not stop growing where and when you wanted it to, that you'd wear the wrong clothes and make the wrong friends and screw up the parallel parking on your driver's test. It was the larger threat that you would not make it through adolescence at all — that it would kill you.



Frankie and Annette: Another time and place.

And it was not Tony's last breath on the hard asphalt alone that fostered this image. For those of us of that pre-video cassette generation in America who learned our teenage movie history from late-night television, the two teen-age deaths in "Rebel Without a Cause" assured us that high school would indeed be a mine field of desperate, startling emotion and random violence.

These were serious matters. But in their seriousness, they were as much a part of the teen-age fantasy as any of the beach party movies' endless summers, Andy Hardy's shows in the barn or even the triumph of true love and rock 'n' roll over parental prejudice in the new film "Dirty Dancing"; for surely among the standard teen-age daydreams — of wealth and popularity, of triumph and revenge — reigns the dream of strict attention, of being taken seriously by the rest of the world. Given the shower rooms, the nerds, the adventures in baby-sitting, the days off and risky business that have inspired this decade's movies about teen-agers, it seemed, at least until the recent "River's Edge," to be a dream abandoned by the makers of contemporary films about adolescence.

By the time I approached my teens, the melodrama or merry empty-headedness of those earlier films about teen-agers had begun to be replaced by what seemed a new realism. During those years, movies like "To Sir With Love" and "Up the Down Staircase" did nothing to alleviate my sense of high school as a tough and dangerous place. They did, however, offer an adult figure who seemed to understand, or at least to suffer with, the angry students. The teachers portrayed in those films by Sidney Poitier and Sandy Dennis seemed to offer to their students the possibility that there could be a chink in the isolation. Other films about teen-agers offered a similar solace but in a different way. Both "Summer of '42" and "The Heart Is a Lonely Hunter" dwelled in fond detail on the ordinary difficulties of teen-age life, first dates and obnoxious younger brothers, the longing to be popular and the urgent need to be unburdened of your virginity, but they placed these small and messy comic adolescent struggles into stories that also dealt with the death of a young husband in war, or the desperate isolation of the deaf mute.

The effect for us was startling. For rather than trivialize what we recognized as our adolescent dilemmas, or reinforce our isolation in them by reminding us that adults had larger concerns, these films showed us that our all-too-familiar problems existed in a world of adult sorrow that was no less unfair, no less anguishing than our own.

In my third year of high school, a story went around about a film that had just been released. It was 1970 and films about teen-agers were scarce. The movie we were talking about that year was not about teen-agers per se, but the story we told about it had, we thought, everything to do with us. It was the first Saturday night the film had been shown in our area, and the story went, and when it ended and the lights went on, not one member of the audience got up to leave. No one spoke or even applauded.

Not one person in that audience of Saturday night dates moved a muscle. And then, down in front, one boy stood, slowly, and raised a fist into the air. "Oh, God," he bellowed. "Oh, God!" He slumped back into his seat. There was some sporadic applause, some weeping. Slowly, quietly, the audience left the theater.

The movie was "Easy Rider," and the story no doubt was as much a fable as the film itself, yet we repeated it eagerly, reminded by both the film and the story we told about it that we were the most vulnerable victims of a dangerous age: that nothing less than our lives was at stake.

The movies about teen-agers that followed this era made some use of that threat. In "American Graffiti," a 1973 movie about high school students in the '60s, the film's comedy had a sharp edge: We knew even before we were told what the future of each male character would be.

But "American Graffiti" and "The Last Picture Show" demonstrated that films about teen-agers did not have to be tragic to be serious or simple-minded to be funny. Later, "Breaking Away" proved they did not have to be cloaked in nostalgia either. "Saturday Night Fever" further showed that it was possible to make a movie about contemporary teen-agers that had serious moments and comic moments and a beat you could dance to.

When I was young, I planned my weeks around what movie was on, when and where or what channel and how I could skip school or get out of the house to catch it. I'm not that kind of moviegoer anymore. Still, I've seen a fair selection of this decade's flood of films about teen-agers, the raunchy comedies like "Porky's" and "Risky Business" and "Revenge of the Nerds," John Hughes's sweet romances, the controversial "River's Edge." Many of them are updated versions of the fantasy films of the '50s; some, like "Raging With the Moon," are more thoughtful; all are marked by an exactness of detail, a faithfulness to the dress and language and looks of their subjects that can make the realism of the past seem as sweet and foggy as a Doris Day close-up.

Yet for all their accurate reproduction of the way teen-agers look and talk, for all their awareness of the quality of certain teen-age daydreams, these films for the most part steer clear of that other teen-age fantasy so exploited in the past: the fantasy of strict attention, of being taken with utter seriousness by a larger world.

There is never any sense that the emotions of the characters in these films surpass the immediate object of their desire or the brief circumstances of their young lives — that anything more than what they are certain they want is at stake.

The recent "River's Edge" would seem to illustrate just what this kind of teen-age myopia can lead to. In the film, a slack-mouthed, beer-guzzling high school boy strangles his girl and then invites his friends, who were also her friends, to come to the river to view her nude body. The friends poke her flesh, laugh nervously, feel kind of creepy. One of the boys rallies the others to help protect the murderer. The girls vaguely consider calling the police. A few of them wonder, briefly, why they don't feel anything.

Despite the accuracy of its detail (the teen-agers look like teen-agers, their language is the language you'll hear in any shopping mall), the world in which the events of this movie take place is a false front.

With this unbelievable world as a backdrop, the events of the movie are not tragic and horrifying, they are merely made up. The film becomes a fantasy of the worst kind; one that lies about the reality it pretends to reveal, that can make no distinction between what is real (the story is based on an actual incident) and what it true.

And it is this distinction and so many current filmmakers' failure to see it that plagues this decade's movies about teen-agers, where the precision with which their imitation characters are portrayed is time and again mistaken for the truth about their lives.

It could be argued that teen-agers are only getting what they ask for, but it's just as likely that they go from one movie to the next looking for something they have not yet seen.

Twenty years ago I was just beginning my life as a teen-ager, and in 20 more I'll just be over my time as the parent of one. What the movies told me about those years was of very little use once I got there, and I doubt that they'll offer much practical help to my son. But still I like to think that there will be films then that will show him that his defeats are tragic, that his triumphs rock the universe; films that will make him both laugh at himself and shake his head as he realizes it is all too true, there is no place for us — even as he leaves the theater and makes his way home.

Alice McDermott, author of the novels "A Bigamist's Daughter" and "That Night," wrote this for The New York Times.

## The Web of Intrigue Around Guttuso

by Mary Davis Suro

**R**OME — When the Italian painter Renato Guttuso died of cancer in the early morning hours of Jan. 18, 1987, Italians mourned his passing with all the honor and stateliness befitting a national hero. There was nothing, in the early days of mourning, to foreshadow the scandalous wrangling that was soon to follow, involving sex, politics, religion, society names, family squabbles and a sizable inheritance.

Guttuso, a prolific realist painter, whose works are in the collections of many major museums, including the Museum of Modern Art in New York, London's Tate Gallery, the Art Institute of Chicago and the Pompidou Center in Paris, left behind him a tangled mess of the sort that has characterized the disputes over other artists' estates, such as those of Mark Rothko, Max Beckmann and Pablo Picasso.

In the case of the Guttuso estate, it became the center of a struggle involving the painter's longtime lover, a man claiming to be his son and the artist's secretary, to whom he bequeathed everything.

Shortly after his death, a secular service was held for the 75-year-old painter, a devoted Communist, in the Piazza della Rotonda, in front of the Pantheon. This was followed by a funeral mass organized by his friends in the nearby basilica of Santa Maria sopra Minerva. Guttuso, a neo-realist painter, was eulogized by a phalanx of political leaders as well as by fellow artists. Prime Minister Bettino Craxi, the Communist Party leader Alessandro Natta and the novelist Alberto Moravia were among those who had come out to pay their last respects.

The president of Italy, Francesco Cossiga, even provided a plane to transport Guttuso's body back to his birthplace, the small Sicilian town of Bagheria, for burial.

Only a month later, a spate of ominous rumors began to circulate. The Contessa Marta Mazzotto, Guttuso's intimate friend and lover for the last 20 years and a model for many of his paintings, was the first to speak out. The contessa had begun life in a peasant family in the Po Valley and had risen to become the wife of a titled textile millionaire. She complained vehemently that she had been denied access to the artist's studio after the death of his wife, Mimise Dotti, on Oct. 5, 1986.

The contessa maintained that the artist had relied heavily upon her, often telephoning 10 times a day to ask her advice on even the smallest matter. She had keys to his studio and to his bank vault. According to the contessa, when Guttuso learned of his illness in early 1986, he expressed the wish that she be his constant companion until the end. It was a wish that remained unfulfilled.

Following the sudden death of Signora Dotti, the contessa said, she was entirely cut off from the painter. (Until then the affair had been a social fact, accepted by everyone, including the respective spouses.) According to the contessa's claims, published in La Repubblica, the leading Rome daily, and in



Renato Guttuso in 1984, in front of "Eulogy to Sport," painted for the Italian Olympic Committee.

Milan's Corriere della Sera, her telephone calls were not put through and she was barred from entering Guttuso's home in Rome. Furthermore, shortly before his death the lock on his studio door was changed, and his bank vault was emptied of drawings, photographs and love letters.

A collection of nearly a dozen paintings, gifts from Guttuso to the contessa, vanished. "It is a very tragic thing when a man has to die without the woman he loves beside him," the contessa declared tearfully. "I will never get over all that has happened since I last saw Renato."

She denounced a curious triumvirate — Guttuso's 30-year-old male secretary, Fabio Carapezza; a monsignor, Fiorenzo Angelini, and a doctor — as having been responsible for isolating the painter during his final days. Her outcries carried the makings of a true Roman scandal.

"Only in Rome," declared Antonello Trombadori, a Communist and Guttuso's friend, "could the rice-pickler daughter of a railroad man who became a contessa be able to call a monsignor, who is a friend of the pope, because she wants to embrace her ex-lover, who is a Communist painter." But there was more to come.

There followed a series of revelations that shocked the painter's friends, family and fellow-Communists. Guttuso, it was claimed, had converted to Catholicism shortly before his death. Both Monsignor Angelini and Trombadori insisted that the

conversion had been sincere. Far more serious, however, was the disclosure that, on his deathbed, Guttuso had legally adopted Carapezza.

The painter and his wife had no children of their own, so this dying act made the secretary the sole inheritor of the painter's estate. Estimates of its worth vary, but all agree that it is measured in millions of dollars.

Adoption proceedings were said to have been pushed through the courts in a near-record two weeks, and the papers were signed in late December, less than a month before Guttuso's death, with the final hearing held in the dying man's apartment. When the next-of-kin, including nephews of Guttuso's wife, began to question the implications of this hasty conversion and sudden adoption, they arranged for a formal investigation to be launched.

The inquiry, which lasted throughout the spring and included testimony from all the major players in this story, was to decide the validity of the adoption and to determine whether Guttuso's mental health was seriously impaired during his final three months.

According to Paolo Appella, the attorney for the Dotti family, Guttuso was debilitated by a number of maladies, including a brain tumor and a history of heavy drinking and tranquilizer abuse. These ailments, combined with his isolation after his wife's death, led many to question his sanity during his final days.

If all this drama was not enough, a surprise witness turned up during the investigation. As a result of a newspaper story, a Roman bookseller named Antonello Cuzzaniti discovered that he could claim to be Guttuso's illegitimate son and came forward to demand his share of the painter's fortune.

The newspaper described a romance that took place in the early 1950 between Guttuso and Cuzzaniti's mother, and alleged that he had fathered her son. Cuzzaniti recognized the woman in the account as his mother and she confirmed the story. Very few people involved seemed to doubt that Cuzzaniti was, indeed, Guttuso's son and thus deserved his share of the inheritance.

Finally, in late July, the magistrate investigating the case announced his decision. In a verdict that surprised nearly everyone, Guttuso was declared completely sane up to the time of his death and Carapezza was named his sole heir. But the disburds who have been following this case since the first stories appeared are not convinced that this is the final denouement.

Reports in the Italian press now indicate that Carapezza will soon begin legal proceedings against the Dotti family and the contessa, charging them with defamation of character. One Italian newspaper has dubbed this "la storia infinita" ("the never-ending story"). And it just may be.

Mary Davis Suro wrote this article for The New York Times.

## Calvino Legacy

Continued from page 7

The picture, however, is not all so dismal or so threatening. Some interesting trends and new voices can be detected.

One trend is that members of collateral trades turn to fiction — in particular, one journalist after another. Italo Calvino does have one or two genuine followers and perhaps one gifted successor. One young journalist, Massimo Romano, has taken up or extended Calvino's lead in fiction as a combination game. Romano's short, rather puzzling first novel, "Fantasmi di Carta" ("Paper Phantoms"), delivers what the title suggests. In his imaginary Italy, all new novels are prohibited, but heads and statues of writers are erected in city squares. His hero pursues the heroine, but recognizable literary characters interfere openly with his quest and his dreams, mix in real life, enter into close relations with the "real" characters of the story.

While Romano's novel seems a direct outcome of Calvino's puzzling late book, "If on a Winter's Night a Traveler," Daniele del Giudice appears instead as Calvino's possible heir. After having worked for many years as a journalist, the 36-year-old del Giudice has taken the daring step, for a young Italian author, of devoting himself purely to writing fiction. His carefully — even too carefully — written and constructed second novel, "Atlante Occidentale" ("Western Atlas"), deals with two contrasting and matching characters. One is an oldish writer, possibly about to receive the Nobel prize, and possibly modeled on Calvino himself. The other is a young physicist working at the cyclotron in Geneva, studying elementary particles as they collide at tremendous speed. He is also trying to see beyond matter and visible reality.

Del Giudice's balanced and virtuous performance seems to be on a level with Calvino's best work and a tribute to him — not an imitation, but the re-creation of a vision of things that does away with the dichotomy between the "two cultures."

In the meantime, the very young are active and rampant, even if in a subdued, "minimalist" tone. One of these so-called Italian minimalists, Cinzia Tani, looks at the lure of and the fascination with the United States, no longer as a cultural model or dreamland, as it was for previous generations, but as a recognizable place to live, to experience life, to be liberated in. Tani's novel is called "Sognando California" ("California Dreaming"), and is taken from a well-known song, but it is clearly and persuasively set in the open spaces of the West Coast, in the sea of lights and the maze of freeways of Los Angeles, and her heroine finds a meaning for her life in that peculiar and personally experienced landscape.

I have always thought that, just as after World War I we had quite a few brilliant examples of novels of American expatriates set in Europe, so now, as we approach the end of the century, European writers ought to exploit the possibilities of their discovery of, or expatriation in, America. This seems tentatively, but rather beautifully, to be coming true.

Sergio Perosa, the author of "Henry James and the Experimental Novel," wrote this for The New York Times Book Review.

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## A Model for Museums

Continued from page 7

divagation. It could be an anticlimax — a struggle of odds and ends, after a high-level survey of one of the great moments in art history — but it turns out to be a picturesque adventure that keeps us continually on the alert.

A nonlinear approach is often adopted,



David's "Portrait of Jeanbon Saint-André."

and pays off on every occasion. When a visionary image of a monk in a ruined monastery by the German romantic master Caspar David Friedrich is hung between a straightforward little watercolor by Peter de Wint and a careful, neatly drawing by Domenico Quaglio, best known for Baroque stage designs, it might be a recipe for chaos. But it turns out to tune up our perceptions and makes us marvel at the diversity of human enterprises.

Nor has the traditional segregation of national schools been followed. In many an American museum a little corner is set aside for the "English School," and very dreary it often is, too. But when the Art Institute set about re-installing one of the most ambitious "fancy portraits" of titled Englishwomen by Sir Joshua Reynolds, it was put between a wonderfully unfussy portrait by Jacques-Louis David and an architectural subject by Hubert Robert. All three emerge enhanced.

Much more could be said, for this is a nonpareil among installations, and one that solves a problem that elsewhere is often regarded as insoluble — what to do about the permanent collection. "Go to Chicago and see!" should henceforth be the answer.

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NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
IBM	164.75	164.50	164.75	+0.25	
AT&T	152.00	151.75	152.00	+0.25	
General	148.00	147.75	148.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	16,470,000				

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25		
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25		
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25		
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25		
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25		

Thursday's  
**NYSE**  
Closing  
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				

NASDAQ Index					
Close	Chg.	Week	Year		
1,250.00	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
1,250.00	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
1,250.00	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
1,250.00	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		
1,250.00	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25		

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	
Amgen	147.00	146.75	147.00	+0.25	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Close	Chg.				
12,706.57	+0.25				
12,706.57	+0.25				
12,706.57	+0.25				
12,706.57	+0.25				
12,706.57	+0.25				

NYSE Diary					
Close	Prev.				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				
12,706.57	12,706.57				

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	*Shr			
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57			
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57			
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57			
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57			
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57			

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25	
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25	
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25	
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25	
12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	12,706.57	+0.25	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		

NASDAQ Diary					
Close	Prev.				
1,250.00	1,250.00				
1,250.00	1,250.00				
1,250.00	1,250.00				
1,250.00	1,250.00				
1,250.00	1,250.00				

AMEX Stock Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		
1,250.00	1,250.00	1,250.00	+0.25		

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 50 High Low 100 High Low									
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

## Dow at Record as Dollar Firms

**United Press International**  
**NEW YORK** — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange soared Thursday as a rise in the dollar spurred buying that sent the Dow Jones industrial average and other closely watched market indexes to record highs.

The Dow shot up 40.97 points to a new high of 2,706.57, topping Monday's record of 2,706.79.

The finish marked the Dow's second close above 2,700, and many analysts said that the new record would be viewed as confirmation that the market would move higher.

The price of an average share jumped 62 cents, advancing issues overwhelmed declining ones by a 3-1 ratio. Volume amounted to about 197.3 million shares, up from 180.9 million Wednesday.

After the market closed, the New York Stock Exchange reported that short interest — sales of borrowed stock by investors who hope to repurchase it at a lower price — rose 62.2 million shares in the month ended Aug. 14 to a record 546.3 million shares.

An increase in short interest is usually viewed as bullish for the market. It means that if prices continue to rise, short-sellers must come to market as buyers to cover their short positions or risk losing even more money.

Aside from the Dow industrials, other important market indicators finished at record highs. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 2.66 to 157.04, surpassing its previous record of 156.95, set Aug. 13. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index climbed 5.01 to 334.84, topping its record of 334.65, also set Aug. 13.

The stock market got an early boost from a steady dollar and firm bond prices and held those gains as investors tried to decide whether to buy more stocks or wait for cheaper prices.

The dollar rebounded modestly against the yen after its steep slide this week in reaction to the widening of the U.S. trade deficit reported a week ago.

"It was the stability of the dollar that enabled the market to resume its rally," said Larry Wachtel, an analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities.

The stock market's ability to hold early gains through midday attracted more buyers to the market in the early afternoon, traders said. The Dow's mid-afternoon move through 2,700 gave further support to the market's bullish scenario.

At Goldman, director of technical market analysis at A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, said that when the Dow moved toward 2,695 and attracted no selling, buyers came flocking into the market.

Among blue chips, IBM rose 2 1/2% to 174 1/2. American Express rose 3/4% to 38 1/2. Navistar eased 1/4% to 7 1/2. General Electric rose 2/5% to 65 1/2. Philip Morris jumped 3/4% to 106 1/2.

Prices were mixed in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange market value index rose 2.82 to 360.89. The price of the average Amex share rose 13 cents. Advances outnumbered declines by a 41-23 ratio. Composite volume amounted to 15.2 million, up from 12.6 million Wednesday.

American Southwest Mortgage Investments led the Amex actives, climbing 1 1/4% to 10.

12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 50 High Low 100 High Low									
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
AA	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25

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## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## GM and Egypt Cancel Auto Venture

By Olfat Tohamy  
Special to the Herald Tribune  
CAIRO — A \$700 million project to build General Motors Corp. cars here has been canceled, forcing the Egyptian auto industry to postpone plans for wide-scale modernization.

The partners have concluded that the project is not viable," Industry Minister Mohammed Abdel-Wahhab said, referring to GM and state-owned El Nasr Automotive Manufacturing Co.

Egyptian officials said this week that the cost of assembling kits exported by GM's West German subsidiary, Adam Opel AG, had doubled since the project was approved a year ago, largely because of the Egyptian pound's depreciation against the Deutsche mark.

The project was aimed at improving Egypt's sluggish economy and signaling the country's commitment to technical development. Production of 30,000 small and medium-size vehicles was scheduled to start in July, but the project was delayed pending a reassessment.

GM was selected a year ago from among several Western automakers who responded to a request by the Ministry of Industry for joint venture proposals aimed at expanding and modernizing Egypt's passenger car industry. GM already assembles trucks in Egypt.

Egypt has been assembling and manufacturing parts of Italian Fiat models since the early 1960s. Nasco produces those cars at a rate of almost 12,000 a year in addition to buses, trucks and other vehicles.

"We are not inviting anybody to submit new proposals," Mr. Abdel-Wahhab said. But he said that upgrading the industry was still a high priority for the government.

Twenty-four joint ventures grouping GM affiliates and subsidiaries with Egyptian entrepreneurs also have been canceled. Those "feeder" ventures, a major factor in the selection of GM over other Western manufacturers, accounted for half of the investment included in the \$700 million package.

Shafik Gabr, vice president of the American Chamber of Commerce in Egypt, said that approval of the GM project last year had nonetheless spurred other U.S. investors to enter the Egyptian market. "The United States is an image-oriented nation," he said. "GM's raising its profile here, regardless of economic circumstances, has attracted others."

Direct American investment in Egypt, estimated at \$1.5 billion at the end of 1986, has picked up lately after a two-year lull, with the emphasis shifting from oil exploration and banking to industry.

The number of U.S.-Egyptian joint ventures, especially in consumer industries, has been growing lately, while existing projects involving companies such as Gillette Co. and Union Carbide Corp. are expanding.

General Motors Egypt, one of the largest U.S. joint manufacturing ventures in Egypt, is increasing its output of trucks and diversifying into minibuses.

## Jefferies Sales Team Stages Comeback

By Douglas Frantz  
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Immediately after Boyd L. Jefferies agreed to plead guilty to criminal charges and leave Jefferies & Co., the securities firm's remaining management summoned 20 leaders of its high-powered national sales force to Dallas. Another 40 of the firm's traders learned about the strategy session and flew in at their own expense.

As the management nucleus of the tarnished Los Angeles-based company met at an airport hotel that Saturday last March, some might have expected sullen faces, gloomy talk and more than a few whippersnappers about job prospects elsewhere. But that was not the case.

"There was a 'let's do it!' kind of attitude, an electricity in the air, a sense that it was time to come back on business again," recalled Frank Baxter, who was the firm's chief operating officer until he assumed the post of chief executive vacated by Mr. Jefferies on March 19.

The Monday following the pep rally in Dallas, an equally important series of meetings began. Mr. Baxter and his national sales manager, Raymond L. Killian Jr., began visiting dozens of bread-and-butter institutional clients to reassure them that the company would survive.

Business did drop after Mr. Jefferies' resignation. He was accused of illegally "padding" stock for Ivan F. Boesky — holding it to allow Mr. Boesky to evade regulatory limits — and assisting an unidentified client in manipulating the price of a stock.

The company's second-quarter commissions declined by about 5 percent, compared with last year's, to \$23.2 million, at a time when trading volume on the New York Stock Exchange rose by 28

percent, Mr. Baxter acknowledged in a recent interview that some clients left temporarily.

Mr. Baxter said the drop in commissions actually reflected an overall decline in institutional activity in the quarter, and that Jefferies & Co. has not lost any major clients among its 1,600 institutional customers.

The company's total revenue for the quarter was off 14 percent from a year earlier, and net income dropped to \$1.6 million from \$3.7 million during the same three months in 1986. The company attributed the decline in net income to several one-time expenses.

Whether it was a "let's-do-it"



And that obviously had the potential for creating problems.

The potential was fulfilled in 1986 when a sensitive trade arranged by Jefferies backfired, resulting in a dispute with the parties involved that Jefferies paid \$5 million to settle. Boyd Jefferies paid \$3.5 million of the money out of his own pocket. At one point, the Securities and Exchange Commission objected to the way the firm had accounted for the money paid by Jefferies, but the dispute was resolved in favor of the company.

The incident led the board to approve new rules in October 1986, that required clearing any sensitive trade with another member of the management committee and either the in-house lawyer or outside counsel. It was a change clearly aimed at reining in the boss.

But it was a change that came too late.

The following month, the SEC announced that Mr. Boesky, a longtime customer of Jefferies & Co., had admitted involvement in the insider trading scandal sweeping Wall Street. Mr. Boesky paid a \$100 million fine and returned profits.

Rumors soon surfaced in the press that Boyd Jefferies was among those implicated by Mr. Boesky. The firm's records were subpoenaed. A cloud fell over its operations, but no one knew where the probe was headed.

Everyone found out March 19, when Mr. Jefferies got on the internal communications system that connects the firm's offices — six in this country and one in London. He announced that he had agreed to plead guilty to two federal felony charges and accept a five-year bar from the securities industry, which included severing relations with his company.

Boyd Jefferies came to be widely regarded as Jefferies & Co. itself during the 25 years in which the company's reputation developed.

attitude or the extra pay, there was no mass defection.

Mr. Baxter estimated that the firm continues to handle 60 percent of the block trades in the so-called "Third Market," where exchange-listed securities are traded off the exchange.

"All things considered, they are moving forward even though Boyd isn't there anymore," said Peter Long, an analyst with Lipper Analytical Securities in New York.

The company's reputation for covering accounts and trading developed during 25 years in which Boyd Jefferies came to be widely regarded as Jefferies & Co. itself. He was the top producer, the legendary salesman with a maverick streak whose tenacity and creativity in executing com-

plex trades for large institutional customers made his company a dominant force in the Third Market.

And he was the one responsible for the activity that thrust the firm into its high-profile role in "sweeps" of the market to amass huge blocks of stock in target companies for the takeover specialists who transformed corporate America in the 1980s.

"What Boyd lived for was not making money. What he lived for was getting trades done," said Michael Klown, who sits on the Jefferies board and whose law firm, Morgan, Lewis & Bockius, represents the company.

"He wasn't going to be satisfied until he had executed every block trade in New York Stock Exchange stock in a single day.

## BAe Cancels Contract With Own Unit

Reuters  
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Thursday that it has canceled a \$200 million (\$323 million) order with its recently acquired subsidiary, Royal Ordnance PLC, awarded in 1983.

A BAe spokesman confirmed reports in the Financial Times newspaper that Royal Ordnance was having problems manufacturing the engines for the anti-radar Alarm missile and failed to meet a deadline at the end of July to rectify them.

The contract for the missile engine, intended to supply the Royal Air Force and the German Air Force, is now to be placed with Bayern-Chemie GmbH of West Germany, a subsidiary of Messer-

schmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, the spokesman said.

Messerschmitt also makes the Alarm warhead for BAe.

After the news, BAe shares were steady at Wednesday's 472 pence closing price on the London Stock Exchange, and later finished at 461 pence.

The air-launched missile is designed to destroy radar by detecting and homing onto transmissions. BAe had won the order in 1983 over competition from Texas Instruments Inc.

Earlier this year, BAe beat GKN PLC, a British engineering group, in a bid to supply the state-owned arms manufacturer.

close relationship with Royal Ordnance will remain unaffected by the cancellation of the Alarm contract. He pointed out that with the exception of BAe's Sea Eagle missile, Royal Ordnance provides the engines for all of the company's missiles and will continue to do so.

BAe is also seeking to renegotiate its original 1983 contract with the British Ministry of Defense to supply the RAF with some 750 Alarm missiles.

BAe said any renegotiation of the Alarm contract is covered by the agreement reached on its takeover of Royal Ordnance. This stipulated that neither the Ministry of Defense nor the company would claim damages against each other over the production of the missile.

## Occidental Sees Big Return On Partial Sale of Meat Unit

Los Angeles Times Service  
LOS ANGELES — Occidental Petroleum Corp. has told the government that it expects to realize up to \$940 million from a complex deal centered on the sale of 49 percent of its meat-packing subsidiary to the public.

In a registration statement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, confirming that it was proceeding with plans for a public offering, Occidental said Wednesday that it would offer up to 33.5 million shares in IBP Inc. at \$19 to \$22 a share.

While the sale itself would raise up to \$517 million for IBP, the sale also calls for the meat unit to pay Occidental the borrowed money "dividend" with borrowed funds. Once an existing internal debt is cleared up, Occidental said, it would realize \$870 million to \$940 million.

As set out in the SEC filing, IBP expects to borrow the money to pay Occidental the \$960 million before the public offering. The borrowing would include a \$400 million loan from a syndicate headed by Bank of America, with repayment guaranteed by Occidental. The syndicate would also provide \$100 million in revolving credit. The

proceeds of the public offering would then be used to reduce the debt IBP had taken on.

As Occidental had previously indicated, most of its proceeds would be used to pay off debt. The action, welcomed in the investment community, is seen by some analysts as a prelude to Occidental selling IBP altogether and concentrating on the energy business. For now, however, Occidental would retain 51 percent ownership of the company.

IBP, formerly Iowa Beef Processors, is now based in Dakota City, Nebraska, and is the biggest U.S. meat-packer. Occidental, based in Los Angeles, bought IBP in 1981 for about \$800 million in stock. The unit accounted for nearly 45 percent of Occidental's revenues last year, far more than was contributed by Occidental's core oil and gas business.

However, IBP's importance to Occidental last year was inflated by the collapse in oil prices.

IBP has had persistent labor problems, and last month was fined a record \$2.6 million by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for alleged unsafe working conditions.

## Viacom in Talks On Sale of Stake To Coca-Cola

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Viacom International Inc. said Thursday it was pursuing discussions with several companies, including Coca-Cola Co., on the sale of a minority stake in one or more of Viacom's segments.

Coca-Cola said it would not comment on the entertainment company's statement. Viacom owns cable television systems serving hundreds of thousands of U.S. subscribers as well as pay and cable programs such as Showtime, The Movie Channel and MTV Networks.

Viacom said that a number of potential bidders, including companies involved in films and cable television systems, had voiced an interest in taking minority equity positions in Viacom operating segments. Coca-Cola already is involved in the film and television industry with its ownership of Columbia Pictures.

Analysts had anticipated that Viacom would sell stakes in its various businesses to raise money to reduce debt.

(Reuters, AP)

## Citibank Issue Expected to Spur Bank Offerings

By Eric N. Berg  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Citicorp's announcement that it would issue more than \$1 billion in new common stock this fall to rebuild capital has left investors braced for a possible avalanche of stock offerings by banks.

The consensus in the investment community is that other big banks, seeking to rebuild their capital as well, will soon follow Citicorp's lead. That view pushed down banking share prices on Wednesday, and Citicorp's shares fell \$2.50, to \$63.125.

Investors have two worries — weak bank earnings, which have been hurt by the debt crisis, and the fact that the market for new bank stock is frail.

"A billion dollars of equity has to be absorbed into the marketplace," said George M. Salem, the senior bank researcher at Prudential-Bache Securities Inc. "It's an overhang that casts a cloud over Citicorp's stock and over the entire group. The 'who's next?' syndrome is clearly with us now."

In this sense, the analysts said, the move by Citicorp, the largest U.S. bank holding company, may have been part of a carefully constructed plan to establish itself as a well-capitalized bank and to leave its rivals short of capital.

"Clearly Citicorp wanted to be first," said Carole Berger, the bank stock analyst at C.J. Lawrence & Co. "The market will only absorb so many \$1 billion offerings. It was a pre-emptive move."

Once investors' appetites are sated, the analysts said, many banks may find themselves struggling to sell their shares, unable to sell them at all, or selling them at such low prices that earnings will be greatly diluted. The \$1 billion offering would be the biggest ever by a U.S. commercial bank.

If bank stock prices continue to fall, the amount of shares sold to achieve a desired level of equity might be so great as to make the process unattractive, analysts noted. Then, too, they said, if the banks' goal is to increase their equity-to-assets ratio, the banks could sell fixed assets, such as buildings, at a gain.

Not all banks are in need of capital. Bankers Trust Co. and J.P. Morgan & Co., for instance, are considered to be among the best capitalized of the big-city banks. By comparison, Manufacturers Hanover, BankAmerica and Mellon Bank Corp. are considered to have weak capital positions and are most in need of an infusion of equity.

Citicorp has often set industry

standards. Its decision in May to set aside \$3 billion for loan losses forced other banks to follow suit.

"We are considering all alternatives, including going to the equity markets," said Peter Tobin, chief financial officer at Manufacturers. A BankAmerica spokesman said, "There is nothing compelling us to act in haste."

Manpower Says Bid Too Low

WASHINGTON — Manpower Inc., which recommended that its shareholders reject a \$75 a share tender offer for Manpower common stock by Blue Arrow PLC, said Thursday the bid failed to reflect Manpower's past and predicted growth.

Meanwhile, in Zurich, Adia SA, the Swiss employment group, confirmed market rumors that it was holding talks with Manpower Inc. over a possible merger or takeover.

A Manpower official, who declined to be identified, confirmed that talks were continuing.

"We certainly could be interested but it depends on many things," he said.

Donald S. Howard, Citicorp's chief financial officer, said the bank decided to sell stock not because of competitive considerations, but because "the general tone of the market seemed to be pretty good." Indeed, Citicorp's stock has risen sharply since May 19, when the bank increased its loan-loss reserves.

management consider Blue Arrow's bid too low, in part because "the offer fails to reflect adequately the historical and anticipated growth in the company and the company's position as world market leader in temporary services."

In Washington, the brokerage Bear Stearns & Co. said that it had acquired 818,000 shares of Manpower common stock, equal to about 5 percent of the company's common stock outstanding.

In a filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Bear Stearns said that it made net purchases of 294,998 Manpower common shares between June 19 and Aug. 12 at \$46.50 to \$79.25 a share.

Bear Stearns said the shares were acquired in the ordinary course of its business.

## BUSINESS PEOPLE

## 2 Procter &amp; Gamble Veterans Split Top Consumer Ad Job

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

When Procter & Gamble Co. looked around to replace Robert V. Goldstein, who had been in charge of all of its consumer advertising, it decided to split those duties between two men who had been with the company all of their professional lives. Mr. Goldstein died in an rafting accident this month.

L. Ross Love, who was assigned the job of general advertising manager, previously held the position of associate manager for the general advertising department. Mr. Love, 41, joined the giant consumer products company in 1968 as a brand manager for the company's Cascade dishwashing detergent.

Robert L. Wehling, 48, formerly an associate manager in the company's general advertising department, was named manager of general marketing services. He previously was a division manager for a year, with responsibility over daytime television and cable operations. Mr. Wehling joined Procter & Gamble 27 years ago as a brand assistant for the company's Liquid Prell shampoo.

BankAmerica Corp. will not lose Ronald E. Rhody, who has served as senior vice president and director of corporate communications and external affairs. Mr. Rhody had said he would leave to start a public relations firm.

The Texas Savings and Loan Department's commissioner, L. Linton Bowman 3d, has disclosed plans to resign at the end of the year. No reason was given. The state's savings and loan industry has come under federal scrutiny amid allegations of fraud at more than 20 institutions. The head of the regulatory agency since January 1983, Mr. Bowman recently drew criticism when it was learned that he had held stock in a state-chartered savings and loan in Texas while serving as commissioner.

Nomura Research Institute has appointed Toyonobu Tamao as general manager in London. Mr.

Tamao, 49, was formerly head of the investment research division in Tokyo, NRI's largest division.

MTV Networks Inc. said that Thomas E. Freston, president of its entertainment division, had been named president and chief executive of the company. MTV, a Viacom International Inc. subsidiary that owns and operates four cable television networks, has not had a chief executive for nearly a year.

Mr. Freston and Robert A. Rogstad, president of MTV Networks' operations unit, had been vying for the top spot since September, when

Robert W. Pittman left his posts as chairman and chief executive to form his own company.

The New York Times Co.'s magazine group has named Win Stevens, 46, to be vice president and advertising director at Family Circle. He had been advertising director at Golf Digest. In addition, Susan Baron, 38, a vice president at Family Circle, will become national advertising manager of the women's service magazine.

Replacing Stevens at Golf Digest will be Robert L. Maxon, 45, who

has served as advertising director of Tennis magazine. Janet Robinson, 37, will take over that position at Tennis.

Mellon Bank Corp. of Pittsburgh, which is recasting its top management after recent loan losses, said that James D. Roy, a senior vice president at Mellon Bank, its principal subsidiary, had resigned. He will be succeeded by Steven G. Elliott, formerly executive vice president and chief financial officer of First Commerce Corp. in New Orleans.

(NYT, Reuters, AP)

## Chase Names Boyle to Head Its Global Bank

Reuters

NEW YORK — Chase Manhattan Corp. said Thursday it had named Richard Boyle as vice chairman and as head of its Global Bank, which oversees corporate, investment and international banking, and trading and securities businesses.

Mr. Boyle replaces Anthony Terracciano, who left Chase in June to become president of Mellon Bank Corp. in Pittsburgh. Mr. Boyle previously was in charge of Chase's domestic banking group dealings with large U.S. customers.

Chase, the third-largest U.S. bank holding company, also said it had launched a new service products sector that will include cash management, electronic banking, and the pension and trust businesses.

Chase reported a \$1.4 billion second-quarter loss after setting aside \$1.6 billion for losses on troubled loans to developing countries. For the first half, it had a consolidated net loss of \$1.3 billion.

## Booming Technologies Now Replace Standard Lending Functions

Consider days when the new highs include such stocks as Digital Equipment, Hewlett-Packard, IBM and Motorola and think back only to last fall when these were on the discount heap because of misplaced analytical credulity. A revolution is occurring that conventional thinkers have overlooked completely—the emergence of technological systems so cost-efficient that they solve corporate problems which used to be the domain of the big lenders. Five years ago it was costing International Harvester \$200 million annually in bank interest to finance a \$1 billion in parts inventories. As new owner Tenneco works to redress agricultural imbalances, watch the day arrive when big manufacturers produce parts co-ordinated with systems operating as smoothly as word processors—parts warehouses being replaced by disk files. Indigo has been calling prices up for high-tech groupings and bonds in expectation of a shrinkage of high-yielding outlets for fixed-interest money even at the government level. Weekly reports and price-action projections are available on a complimentary basis. Simply phone, telex or use the coupon.

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NAME \_\_\_\_\_  
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PHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
(Business) \_\_\_\_\_ (Home) \_\_\_\_\_

## Canada Development Corporation

has sold its 25.2% interest in

## CDC Life Sciences Inc.

to

## The Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec

and

## Institut Merieux

We acted as financial advisor to Canada Development Corporation.

## Goldman, Sachs &amp; Co.

New York London Hong Kong  
Tokyo Toronto Zurich

August 19, 1987

Goldman  
Sachs

## ADVERTISEMENT

## AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 17th August 1987 one new CDR American Express Company, each repr. 5 shares cum ry.no. 39 and talon will be gratuitously available at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam against delivery of one old CDR American Express Company and talon, each repr. 5 shares.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## MAKITA ELECTRIC WORKS, LTD. (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the annual report 1987 of Makita Electric Works, Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## MITSUI &amp; CO., LTD. (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the annual report 1987 for the year ended March 31, 1987 of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. will be available in Amsterdam at:  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## NEC CORPORATION (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that the Annual Report 1987 of NEC CORPORATION will be available in Amsterdam at:  
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V., Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V., Bank Mees & Hope N.V., Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Kas-Associatie N.V.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 13th August 1987.

## ADVERTISEMENT

## SEKISUI HOUSE, LTD. (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 24th August 1987 at Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuistraat 172, Amsterdam, div.-ry.no. 47 (accompanying by an "Advisory" of the CDR's Sekisui House, Ltd.) will be available with Dfls. 4.48 net, per CDR, repr. 50 also and with Dfls. 99.60 net per CDR, repr. 1,000 also, (25% per record-dfls. 31.1.1987, gross Yen 7.5 p.p.s.) after deduction of 15% Japanese tax = Yen 56.35 = Dfls. 0.79 per CDR, repr. 50 also, Yen 1,125 = Dfls. 15.80 per CDR, repr. 1,000 also. Without an Affidavit 30% Japan = Yen 75 = Dfls. 1.05 per CDR, repr. 50 also, Yen 1,500 = Dfls. 21 = per CDR, repr. 1,000 also, will be deducted. After 31.03.1987 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 30% Japan tax. Dfls. 4.22 Dfls. 84.40 net per CDR repr. 50 and 1000 also, each in accordance with the Japanese tax regulations.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 14th August 1987.



# Thursday's MEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.  
In The Associated Press

12 Month High Low Stock Ch. Yld. PE 52-Week High Low Stock Ch. Yld. PE

		A			
101	31	ASB	G	12	18
102	32	AL	LSO	3	1
103	33	AL	LSO	3	1
104	34	AL	LSO	3	1
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108	38	AL	LSO	3	1
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110	40	AL	LSO	3	1
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371	301	AL	LSO	3	1
372	302	AL	LSO	3	1
373	303	AL	LSO	3	1
374	304	AL	LSO	3	1
375	305	AL	LSO	3	1
376	306	AL	LSO	3	1

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 20th Aug. 1987

Net asset value quotations are supplied by the funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on last prices. The marginal values indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (1) - daily; (2) - weekly; (3) - bi-monthly; (4) - quarterly; (5) - irregularly.

ALM GROUP	101.00	102.00	103.00	104.00	105.00	106.00	107.00	108.00	109.00	110.00	111.00	112.00	113.00	114.00	115.00	116.00	117.00	118.00	119.00	120.00	121.00	122.00	123.00	124.00	125.00	126.00	127.00	128.00	129.00	130.00	131.00	132.00	133.00	134.00	135.00	136.00	137.00	138.00	139.00	140.00	141.00	142.00	143.00	144.00	145.00	146.00	147.00	148.00	149.00	150.00	151.00	152.00	153.00	154.00	155.00	156.00	157.00	158.00	159.00	160.00	161.00	162.00	163.00	164.00	165.00	166.00	167.00	168.00	169.00	170.00	171.00	172.00	173.00	174.00	175.00	176.00	177.00	178.00	179.00	180.00	181.00	182.00	183.00	184.00	185.00	186.00	187.00	188.00	189.00	190.00	191.00	192.00	193.00	194.00	195.00	196.00	197.00	198.00	199.00	200.00	201.00	202.00	203.00	204.00	205.00	206.00	207.00	208.00	209.00	210.00	211.00	212.00	213.00	214.00	215.00	216.00	217.00	218.00	219.00	220.00	221.00	222.00	223.00	224.00	225.00	226.00	227.00	228.00	229.00	230.00	231.00	232.00	233.00	234.00	235.00	236.00	237.00	238.00	239.00	240.00	241.00	242.00	243.00	244.00	245.00	246.00	247.00	248.00	249.00	250.00	251.00	252.00	253.00	254.00	255.00	256.00	257.00	258.00	259.00	260.00	261.00	262.00	263.00	264.00	265.00	266.00	267.00	268.00	269.00	270.00	271.00	272.00	273.00	274.00	275.00	276.00	277.00	278.00	279.00	280.00	281.00	282.00	283.00	284.00	285.00	286.00	287.00	288.00	289.00	290.00	291.00	292.00	293.00	294.00	295.00	296.00	297.00	298.00	299.00	300.00	301.00	302.00	303.00	304.00	305.00	306.00	307.00	308.00	309.00	310.00	311.00	312.00	313.00	314.00	315.00	316.00	317.00	318.00	319.00	320.00	321.00	322.00	323.00	324.00	325.00	326.00	327.00	328.00	329.00	330.00	331.00	332.00	333.00	334.00	335.00	336.00	337.00	338.00	339.00	340.00	341.00	342.00	343.00	344.00	345.00	346.00	347.00	348.00	349.00	350.00	351.00	352.00	353.00	354.00	355.00	356.00	357.00	358.00	359.00	360.00	361.00	362.00	363.00	364.00	365.00	366.00	367.00	368.00	369.00	370.00	371.00	372.00	373.00	374.00	375.00	376.00	377.00	378.00	379.00	380.00	381.00	382.00	383.00	384.00	385.00	386.00	387.00	388.00	389.00	390.00	391.00	392.00	393.00	394.00	395.00	396.00	397.00	398.00	399.00	400.00	401.00	402.00	403.00	404.00	405.00	406.00	407.00	408.00	409.00	410.00	411.00	412.00	413.00	414.00	415.00	416.00	417.00	418.00	419.00	420.00	421.00	422.00	423.00	424.00	425.00	426.00	427.00	428.00	429.00	430.00	431.00	432.00	433.00	434.00	435.00	436.00	437.00	438.00	439.00	440.00	441.00	442.00	443.00	444.00	445.00	446.00	447.00	448.00	449.00	450.00	451.00	452.00	453.00	454.00	455.00	456.00	457.00	458.00	459.00	460.00	461.00	462.00	463.00	464.00	465.00	466.00	467.00	468.00	469.00	470.00	471.00	472.00	473.00	474.00	475.00	476.00	477.00	478.00	479.00	480.00	481.00	482.00	483.00	484.00	485.00	486.00	487.00	488.00	489.00	490.00	491.00	492.00	493.00	494.00	495.00	496.00	497.00	498.00	499.00	500.00	501.00	502.00	503.00	504.00	505.00	506.00	507.00	508.00	509.00	510.00	511.00	512.00	513.00	514.00	515.00	516.00	517.00	518.00	519.00	520.00	521.00	522.00	523.00	524.00	525.00
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## SPORTS

## A Broken Dream For U.S. Fighter

By Malcolm Moran

New York Times Service

INDIANAPOLIS — Was Rick

Bowe suffering from a broken

hand, or just a broken heart?

Bowe, the super heavyweight

boxer, lost a 3-2 decision

to defending champion Jorge

Gonzalez in the semifinals of the

boxing tournament at the Pan

American Games.

In the weeks leading to his

chance to reach a gold medal, fight,

Bowe had charmed listeners with

his outrageous rhetoric, describing

one of his punches as a "pheto

whopper" and comparing his right

hand to a nuclear warhead.

Wednesday night, however,

Bowe said he had suffered a hair-

line fracture in his right hand dur-

ing one of his two fights at the U.S.

Olympic Festival in July. The injury,

he said, was revealed in X-rays

he had taken at home. Roosevelt

Sanders, the head coach, said he

was aware that Bowe's hand was

being treated, but had not known it

was broken.

Bowe said he kept those results

secret from the coaching staff of

the U.S. team for fear of being kept

out of the tournament.

"If the hand wasn't bothering

me," he said, "I would've been able

to do away with the peasant."

Three U.S. fighters — light fly-

weight Michael Carbajal, feather-

weight Ricardo Barreto and welter-

weight Kenneth Gould —

advanced to gold-medal fights on

Saturday afternoon.

Carbajal, from Phoenix, won a

unanimous decision over Juan Tor-

res of Cuba, the world amateur

champion in the 106-pound (48-

kilogram) division. He will meet

Luis Rolon of Puerto Rico, who

won a 4-1 decision over Jesus Her-

nandez of the Dominican Republic.

Banks, the world champion from

Chicago, won a 3-2 decision over

Esteban Flores of Puerto Rico in a

125-pound match despite being

knocked down in the first round

and enduring a standing eight-

count in the third. Banks will meet

Emilio Villages of the Dominican

Republic, who won a unanimous

decision over El Salvador's

vador to gain a chance for his coun-

try's first Pan Am gold medal in

boxing.

Could a world champion from

Rockford, Illinois, win a unani-

mous decision over Ray Rivera of

Puerto Rico in a 147-pound bout?

He will face 19-year-old Juan Le-

mus of Cuba, who beat Pedro Fias

of the Dominican Republic in a

fight that was stopped at 1 minute,

18 seconds of the third round.

The injury that caused the other

U.S. loss Wednesday night was ob-

vious and painful. Andrew May-

nard of Colorado Springs was

awarded the first round by all five

judges in his light heavyweight

fight against two-time world cham-

pion Pablo Romero of Cuba.

But the fight was stopped at 1:15

of the second round when May-

nard injured his right ankle. He had

been helped from the ring and was

taken to a local hospital. Until

Wednesday night, Maynard's right

ankle had been his only healthy

one. He fractured his left ankle

playing basketball in January, and

sprained it during the Olympic Festi-

val.

After losing three consecutive

matches to Cuba on Monday, Car-

bajal's convincing decision lifted

his teammates.

"That was one of the best things

to happen to the team," Banks said.

"Now the weight isn't on my shoulders.

It's on the team's shoulders."

But after Maynard's loss because

of injury and Bowe's defeat, the

toprated Cuban team had five vic-

tories in seven matchups against

the second-ranked U.S.

Despite a powerful comeback

before a noisy crowd of about 3,000

fans at the Indianapolis Convention

Center, Bowe never recovered

from a tentative start.

After losing the first round on

the scorecards of all five judges,

Bowe recovered to nearly win a

frenzied match that punished both

fighters. Under a scoring system in

which each judge awards a maxi-

mum of 20 points for each round,

Bowe won the second round on

four of the five score cards and won

the third round on three, with one

judge scoring the final round even.

Over all, the judges from Canada

and Puerto Rico scored Bowe the

winner, 59-58. A judge from Ecuador

had Gonzalez ahead, 59-57. The

judges from Uruguay and Co-

lombia scored Gonzalez ahead, 59-58.

"He was stronger than I antici-

pated," Bowe said. "He had a lot of

experience. I can't take anything

away from him, but I'm looking

forward to meeting him again."

When it was time to undergo a

drug test, Bowe picked up an

equipment bag with his right hand.

When asked about the location

of the injury, he pointed to an area

near his knuckles, from his middle

finger to his pinky.

"The part I hit with," he said.



Alfredo Griffin of the A's is tagged out at the plate by the Blue Jays' catcher, Ernie Whit.

## NFL Will Hold Supplemental Draft

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Na-

tional Football League will "re-

luctantly" hold a supplemental draft

on Aug. 28 for Chris Carter, the

Ohio State All-American wide receiver,

and Charles Gladman, the Pitt-

sburgh running back, who lost their

college eligibility for improper

dealings with agents.

In making the announcement

Wednesday, the NFL said it would

conduct the draft because it cannot

act as the NCAA's enforcement arm.

NFL lawyers reportedly told

Commissioner Pete Rozelle that

the league would lose in court if the

players sued.

Carter and Gladman, after los-

ing their NCAA eligibility, peti-

tioned the NFL for an opportunity

to pursue professional careers.

This is the first time the league

has agreed to draft players made

ineligible because of dealings with

agents. But it has allowed in both

supplemental and regular drafts

underclassmen removed from

teams or from school for disciplinary

infractions.

A statement by the league

spokesman, Joe Browne, said, "It is

simply not feasible for the NFL to

attempt to act as the NCAA's en-

forcement arm. . . . We have of-

fered to work with them in an effort

to deal more effectively with agent

abuses."

The supplemental draft order is

determined by lottery, weighted in

favor of teams with the poorest

records in 1986. The New Orleans

Saints will have 28 chances, the

Super Bowl champion New York

Giants one. The Washington Red-

skins will have four, giving them

100-to-1 odds of getting either

player.

Rick Bay, Ohio State's athletic

director, said the NFL had created

a dangerous precedent.

"What has happened is a major

setback for the relationship be-

tween college football and the

NFL," Bay said. "Now, any college

football player who wants to play

pro ball before his college gradua-

tion can simply render himself in-

eligible."

"We just needed the NFL to con-

tinue to take a hard stand on its

policy."

The Twins' lead in the AL West

was cut to four games over Oak-

land.

Athletics 7, Blue Jays 3: In Oak-

land, California, the Athletics

helped knock Toronto out of first

place in the AL East as Dave Ste-

wart became the major league's

17-game winner and Jose Canseco

hit two home runs.

Brewers 13, Indians 2: In Cleve-

land, Paul Molitor went hitless in

his first two at-bats, then homered,

doubled and singled twice for his

first four-hit game of the season as

Milwaukee routed the Indians.

Molitor's three-run homer in the

fourth inning enabled him to match

the seventh-longest hitting streak

in the major leagues in this century.

The 34-game streak equals Dom

DiMaggio's streak for Boston in

## A Watershed in the Sport of Racing

The Associated Press

SCHUYLERVILLE, N.Y. — Brown

and gray thoroughbreds, speckled with

purple and green, pace and preen be-

fore an afternoon race. A chorus of

spectators fills the air as

the gate opens, an Elvis Presley song is

played and as many as 10 entrants jump

in and paddle down a 110-foot (33.5-

meter) stretch of water to

the finish line and a reward — duck feed.

"We think that there's a place in American

entertainment for duck racing," says 59-year-old

James Kelleher, founder and president of the Duck

Downs Racing Association. He says he's spent

years turning the scheme into reality.

Besides the Beakons, races include the Billmont

and the Triple Beakons series. Such competitors as

Wings, Star, Milk and Quackers. Winner Er Dine-

er, Art Ducko, Spend a Duck and Duck Wheat

are owned by people from Florida to Hawaii.

Kelleher, who owns gift shops at several horse

racing tracks.

Kelleher launched the duck racing season this

summer at a sid area in Caroga Lake, New York.

The races moved in August to Saratoga Springs, the

summertime venue for top thoroughbred horses,

about 220 miles (350 kilometers) north of New

York.

Owners pay \$200 a season for the privilege of

owning a race, and can win purses ranging from

\$25 to \$5,000 dollars, but there is no cash betting.

"They're playing the racing game," Kelleher

says. "They get quite competitive about who their

duck is racing."

This season's 100 or so ducks were brought to

New York from the Midwest in April when they

were still ducklings, and trained to swim toward a

ringing alarm clock and their daily food, which

keeps their mind on their business.

And the Presley music? "We started them with

the alarm clock, but then they couldn't hear it. So

then we went to a boom box," says trainer Clifford

Douglass. "I tried Elvis 'cause I like Elvis. And

the ducks, they liked him, too."

## City Approves Stadium Loan For Raiders

The Associated Press

IRVINGDALE, California —

The Irwindale City Council

approved a \$115 million loan to the

Los Angeles Raiders as part of an

agreement that would move the

team to the small industrial center

in the eastern San Gabriel Valley.

Although the Raiders refused to

acknowledge the signing, Irwindale

officials said after Wednesday

night's vote that they would travel

immediately to Oakland to sign the

agreement with the team's owner,

Al Davis.

The plan calls for the construction

of a 65,000-seat stadium in the

city 25 miles (40 kilometers) north-

east of Los Angeles. The loan ar-

rangement approved by the City

Council would be subject to the

approval of a general obligation

bond vote Nov. 3.

Davis has been exploring a variety

of playing alternatives since

plans to renovate the Los Angeles

Memorial Coliseum collapsed in

April. For weeks, sources close to

Davis have said that he has nar-

rowed his choices to Irwindale, In-

glewood's Hollywood Park and the

city of Oakland, the Raider's for-

mer home.

"We were obviously participants

in that council meeting," said the

Raiders senior executive, John

Herrera, from the team's preseason

training facility in Oxnard. "There

are several offers on the table from

various places. We haven't taken

any of them yet," he said.

Asked whether the Raiders were

committed to signing, Herrera re-

sponded, "No, absolutely not."

Xavier Hermonillo, a city negotiator,

said a check for \$10 million

had been drawn and would be

turned over to the team Thursday.

## Tigers Take Lead in AL East

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Manager Sparky

Anderson still bristles when he's

reminded that his Detroit Tigers

were picked for fifth place



## OBSERVER

## The Shampoo Scourge

By Russell Baker  
NEW YORK — Shampoo burnout is one of the new American scourges. It's what happens when your shampoo can no longer cut the mustard, much less the grit on your scalp.

After repeated use of the same shampoo, scalp grit undergoes genetic mutation, producing new varieties resistant to the shampoo. Once your old shampoo loses its punch against the new grit strains, you can soak your head all day and your hair will still be filthy in the evening.

Victims of shampoo burnout have it easy. For a cure they have only to switch to another shampoo. Smart people switch to the brand cited in the ads for the company whose grit-research laboratory first discovered shampoo burnout.

Speaking of scalp scourges, has anybody seen our old enemy, Unshightly Dandruff? For years Unshightly Dandruff was inescapable. Lately I've noticed that it is no longer being warned against by advertisers out to help American youth triumph, thanks to mazy hair, in romance and business.

Maybe I haven't been paying attention. Still, great American scourges often vanish unnoticed from the face of the earth. Look at Mr. Coffee Nerves. When is the last time you saw Mr. Coffee Nerves cackling delightedly at the prospect of keeping some weichee drinker of caffeine-soaked coffee awake all night?

Mr. Coffee Nerves was not a great inhuman being. Still, in his elegant white suit that made him as transparent as a politician's promise, he had class. This cannot be said of those two gungling toilet bowls that are our newest scourges.

I am not joking about this. These two toilet bowls confront each other in cow town-showdown style and, well, you've got to be there, and if you are utterly shameless about what you watch on television you probably will be next time the scourge representing inferior Brand X toilet-bowl cleaner gets his in the streets of Flush City.

On a slightly happier note, gingivitis is back after a long, long absence. Americans old enough to remember Hitler's army driving into

the heart of Russia will remember when gingivitis did its first scourge turn. It was non-violent scourge. Television hadn't yet prevailed and, unlike Mr. Coffee Nerves, gingivitis never appeared in cartoon form. It existed only on radio, from the lips of Gabriel Heatter it became a fearsome thing.

When Heatter had your blood running cold with talk of the Nazi juggernaut rolling over the mangled bodies of hapless Russians he was just setting you up for the finishing crusher: the story of how gingivitis was ravaging your gums.

Now, of course, everybody knows gingivitis is genuine, not to mention gingivine. The dictionary says, "inflammation of the gingival tissue," gingival tissue being the same thing as gums.

Gabriel Heatter counseled using his sponsor's toothpaste to defeat this scourge, but the sponsor was reluctant to bet the company on a highbrow four-syllable word, so we also got "Pink Toothbrush."

This was a scourge easily illustrated, usually with a picture of a handsome woman registering dismay. No, she had not just had a telegram announcing a loved one's death. She had just finished cleaning her teeth — with the wrong toothpaste, alas — and discovered that she had...

Pink Toothbrush!

Gingivitis and Pink Toothbrush vanished long ago without obituary, as our scourges often do. Then came the miracle of modern American dentistry: almost everybody with teeth so dandy that a dentist could scarcely make a living anymore.

For a crafty few, there was the orthodontics solution: Tooth straightening for the rolling-away-cement, the periodontics solution, founded on the ancient but lately not much noted phenomenon that advancing age tends to loosen the teeth, resulting in — yes — gingivitis and Pink Toothbrush.

Gingivitis is back, but Pink Toothbrush remains as dead as Mr. Coffee Nerves. A good thing too. With shampoo burnout and gungling toilet bowls, the American bathroom offers nightmares enough.

New York Times Service

By Keith B. Richburg

Washington Post Service

MANILA — Up-to-the-minute news summary: Hundreds of villagers flee as college professor-turned-guerrilla threatens war in the south; sugar planters stockpile heavy weapons to battle government over land reform; notorious gangster gunned down in police shoot-out; troops capture renegade army colonel.

Such things are reported almost daily here, and, if they sound like the stuff of action-packed adventure movies, that's because they probably will be.

In a country where art imitates life with sometimes startling speed, films touted as "the story behind the headlines" are rapidly emerging as the Philippines' answer to the "instant book." Often, the transition from the front page to the movie screen takes as little as two or three weeks.

The scripts are lifted from Manila's newspapers, which chronicle almost every beheading, shoot-out and violent outrage, and the screen heroes make up a real-life rogues gallery of gangsters, thugs, communist rebels and assorted insurgent leaders.

The story line usually follows the same formula: The idealistic young (soldier, policeman, priest) is confronted by corruption and injustice during the Ferdinand E. Marcos era. He then becomes a (communist) guerrilla, notorious gangster. There is a climactic (gunfight, pitched battle), and the hero is either killed or sees the error of his ways and rejoins the system.

But the genre carries hazards of its own. There's a fair chance the subject will be gunned down before the film is finished, necessitating a quick change to the script, and theaters showing some films have been the targets of bomb threats or pickets.

The phenomenon is a home-spun variation on the "Death Wish" and "Dirty Harry" theme. The audience knows what it wants, and filmmakers on shoestring budgets turn out dozens of such movies.

Some film critics believe the audience's insatiable appetite for the real-life adventures of rebels and thugs reflects a society gone



Poster for "Balweg the Rebel Priest"

haywire after 20 years of military abuse and entrenched official corruption under Marcos. Filipinos, they say, admire rebel heroes because they represent those victimized by the system.

"The Philippines like real-life stories because they can identify with them," says the film director Lino Brocka. "We have a lot of renegades wanted by the police, and they take the law into their own hands. It's basically the same formula as a Charles Bronson or Clint Eastwood movie — one man fighting against injustice, not necessarily within the law. Because they are real characters, the movies are not fantasy here."

The latest version of truth-as-stranger-than-fiction is a film titled "Balweg the Rebel Priest," based on the Reverend Cosmo Balweg, a priest who traded his

chalice for an M16 some years ago and joined the New People's Army. Later, he quit the communist and formed a separate insurgent group. He married a few times and fathered children.

Now Balweg has come in from the cold, having signed both a peace agreement with the government and a contract for the movie rights to his life — a life very nearly cut short in an ambush that killed eight of his aides a few weeks before the film opened.

Not everyone is pleased with the rampant popularity of real-life action films. One critic is Manuel L. Morato, the crusading anti-communist chairman of the Philippines' movie and television review and classification board. Morato thinks many of the movies may be distorting "our moral sense of values." Directors

know that, for their films to be approved by Morato's censorship board, they better make certain their rebel heroes end up either anti-communist or dead.

"When it comes to these New People's Army-versus-the-military films, I try to see to it that the presentation is balanced, and there should be a redeeming value in the end," Morato said.

Others have attacked the quickie films on grounds that they distort history. The reviewer Tom Cruz, writing in the Philippine Star, argued that the purpose of movies generally should be to draw universal truths from fiction, whereas Philippine movie-makers seem bent on reversing this artistic precept. "They would rather fictionalize truth, and change its face to suit a need."

Still, filmmakers keep churning out romanticized real-life adventures as fast as the nation can produce gangsters and guerrillas. Earlier this year, Manila newspapers were filled with stories of a rightist colonel who formed an anti-communist vigilante group called Alsa Masa ("mass uprising" in Tagalog). There followed almost immediately a cheap and gory film called, naturally, "Alsa Masa," which featured a cameo appearance by the real colonel, Frank Calida.

A movie is also planned about the life of Bernabe Buscayon, known as Commander Dante, a former student leader who went underground and helped found the communist guerrilla army. Dante was captured and languished in jail until he was freed by the new government. Since then he has tried his hand at elective politics and ran unsuccessfully for the Senate in May. But his change from insurgent to advocate of parliamentarianism has angered his former rebel friends, and last June he was wounded in an ambush outside a Quezon City television studio.

The one glaring exception in recent Philippine political and social turmoil that has not yet been filmed is the 1986 revolution that toppled Marcos and brought Corason C. Aquino to power. A few filmmakers have considered undertaking the revolution-as-movie, but decided against it because

it is still too controversial, too expensive or simply too vast and complicated a project for their limited resources.

Most of the headline-explosive films are sloppily made and survive in the movie houses only as long as it takes to replace them with others, but "Balweg" seems to be a cut above the norm.

The film stars the actor Philip Salvador and features Techie Agbayani, a striking Filipino actress and model who is one of the few who have had film experience in Hollywood.

Salvador has been credited with giving depth to what might easily have become another film-size comic book character. He has four times with Balweg, to study his movement and gesture, and listened at length to the rebel priest expound on the plight of the Cordillera people and their land.

"Balweg" was made by Viva Films, one of the country's largest movie producers. It's a big picture by Philippine standards, costing the equivalent of about \$400,000, or roughly twice the amount of an average film. It took three months to film, with the actors and crew living on location with no running water.

"Balweg" also illustrates the pitfalls of making a movie about controversial subjects. The New People's Army, which has no lingering affection for its renegade rebel, threatened to bomb any theater that showed the film. Of five theaters scheduled to premiere the film, two backed out at the last minute.

"Balweg," which the producers are hoping to market internationally, has "some sense to it," says Lino Brocka. "It speaks to the people. You have all the helicopters and all the bang-bang-bang, but you also get something more."

Could "Balweg" be the turning point that lifts the true-life adventure film to the level of art? Salvador thinks maybe. His next movie — in which he also hopes to combine action with a message — is "Abner Abner," based on the life of a policeman who guns down four-car thieves, is fired over an issue of principle and becomes a bounty hunter.

## PEOPLE

## Florida Chef Is Picked For White House Post

The White House has selected Florida hotel chef for the post of executive chef for the president's residence, according to the White House. Henry Haller, 50, was chosen to replace the late John Haller, who will leave Oct. 21 after 21 years at the White House. Nancy Reagan has already given her approval to the 33-year-old native of Spokane, Washington.

John Evans, listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the oldest man in the world, celebrated his 110th birthday with a crowd of relatives and friends in Swansea, Wales, and said he planned to travel to London for the first time in his life.

Each Wales said he has received an invitation signed by President Francois Mitterrand of France to attend a conference of Nobel Peace Prize winners in Paris. Wales, who won the Peace Prize in 1983 for his role in leading the now-outlawed independent trade union Solidarity, said he would like to attend the conference in January but is not certain if he will be given permission by Polish authorities.

John Hinton, 81, has been released from the hospital in Fall River, Massachusetts, following a 22-day stay in the intensive-care unit to treat a "serious bout" with pneumonia.

Hundreds of people, carrying flowers and banners, gathered in New Delhi on his 43rd birthday, Thursday, but there was no public celebration.

Fawn Hall, the blond-haired model, is on her way to becoming a star. After all, she has just signed an exclusive contract with the William Morris Agency, which said Hall has "star quality."

Oscar Peterson is at his home in Toronto recovering from the flu. There have been some rumors that the usually reliable pianist did not show up for his scheduled Sunday concert at the Wolf Trap Performing arts center in suburban Washington.

## TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Appears on page 6

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